

CONTACT METATHESIS POLYMERIZATION

Relation-back: This application is a continuation-in-part of copending Serial No. 09/772,157, filed Jan. 29, 2001.

Background of the Invention

The present invention relates to an improved method of bonding or coating a material to a substrate surface and to bonded substrates having improved resistance to delamination at high temperatures.

U.S. Patent No. 5,728,785 discloses crosslinked polycycloolefins polymerized via a metathesis reaction in which a peroxide crosslinking agent is mixed with the metathesizable monomer and catalyst and decomposes at elevated temperatures to liberate reactive species which react with the resulting polymer to form crosslinks.

U.S. Patent No. 5,973,085 discloses a metathesizable bis-cycloolefins which have storage stability with one-component metathesis catalysts. The bis-cycloolefins undergo metathesis polymerization and self-crosslinking under thermal polymerization.

Co-pending Parent App. Ser. No. 09/209,202 discloses a contact metathesis polymerization for coatings and adhesives that utilizes a surface metathesis reaction of a monomer, oligomer, polymer or mixture which contains a metathesis reactive functional group. Some of the exemplary monomers and mixtures of monomers illustrated for use in that process include non-crosslinking and crosslinking monomers such as norbornene, cycloalkenes, cycloalkadienes, cycloalkatrienes, cycloalkatetraenes, aromatic-containing cycloolefins and polycyclic norbornenes and mixtures thereof. In the contact metathesis polymerization conducted upon the coating of a substrate surface or in joining two substrates, mixtures of certain crosslinking and non-crosslinking monomers provide variable results.

It would be advantageous to provide contact metathesis polymerized coatings and adhesives with improved physical properties and bonding that can be applied without

heat and are capable of self-crosslinking without the necessity of a post-curing step. Furthermore it would be of industrial importance to provide contact metathesis polymerized coatings and adhesives that exhibit higher temperature resistant bonds to the substrates joined or coated thereby .

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Summary of the Invention

According to the present invention there is provided a method for bonding a material to a first substrate surface that includes providing a catalyst at the first substrate surface and contacting the catalyst on the surface with a mixture of at least one metathesizable monomer, oligomer or polymer and a metathesizable crosslinking comonomer which undergoes a metathesis reaction to bond to the first substrate surface. There are two embodiments of this method - a coating process and an adhesive process.

15 In the coating embodiment, the metathesizable mixture of at least one contact metathesis non-crosslinking monomer and crosslinking monomer that is soluble in the non-crosslinking monomer is applied to the catalyst on the substrate surface so that it undergoes metathesis polymerization on contact to form the coating or a component of the coating. The resulting polymerized, crosslinked metathesized polymeric material itself becomes the coating or part of the coating. As used herein, "coating" denotes any material that forms a film (continuous or discontinuous) on one side of a the substrate surface and serves a functional purpose and/or aesthetic purpose. The substrate is not embedded in the coating and is distinguished from conventional reactive injection molding of a substrate embedded in the metathesized polymer matrix. Such functional purpose for a coating on one surface of a substrate provides environmental protection of the coated surface from exposure against corrosion, radiation, heat, solvents, and environmental attack, mechanical properties such as lubricity, electric properties such as conductive or resistive and catalytic properties. Paints are included in a "coating" according to this invention.

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In the adhesive embodiment, the metathesis reaction is utilized to provide a crosslinked metathesis polymer polymerized at the interface of two substrates to adhere the substrates together. The adhesive embodiment is adaptable to adhere identical

substrates or two distinctly different substrate surfaces (crossbonding). In particular, there is provided a method for bonding a first substrate surface to a second substrate surface comprising (a) providing a catalyst at the first substrate surface, (b) providing a metathesizable liquid mixture comprising a crosslinking metathesizable monomer and non-crosslinking metathesizable monomer wherein the crosslinking metathesizable monomer is dissolved in the non-crosslinking liquid monomer, the mixture polymerized between the first substrate surface and the second substrate surface or providing a metathesizable mixture as a component of the second substrate, and (c) contacting the catalyst on the first substrate surface with the metathesizable mixture to effect the metathesis reaction and bond the first substrate surface to the second substrate surface with a crosslinked metathesized polymer adhesive.

According to a first adhesive embodiment as shown in Figure 1, the metathesizable mixture material is present as part of a composition interposed between the catalyst on the first substrate surface and the second substrate surface. In other words, the metathesizable material is similar to a conventional adhesive in that it is a composition that is distinct from the two substrates when applied. According to a second adhesive embodiment as shown in Figure 2, the second substrate is made from or includes the metathesizable material and contacting this second substrate with the catalyst on the first substrate surface creates an adhesive interlayer between the first and second substrates. The adhesive interlayer comprises a thin layer of the metathesizable second substrate that has undergone metathesis.

There is also provided a manufactured article that includes a first substrate surface, a second substrate surface and an adhesive layer interposed between and bonding the first and second substrate surfaces, wherein the first substrate surface comprises an elastomeric material and the adhesive layer comprises a metathesis polymer.

The invention offers the unique ability to form a strong adhesive bond on a variety of substrate surfaces (including difficult-to-bond post-vulcanized elastomeric materials and thermoplastic elastomers) at normal ambient conditions with a minimal number of steps and surface preparation. The method also avoids the use of volatile organic solvents

since it is substantially 100 percent reactive and/or can be done with aqueous carrier fluids.

5 The adhesive method of the invention is especially useful to bond a fibrous substrate. The present invention provides for a method for bonding a fibrous substrate surface to a second substrate surface comprising (a) providing a catalyst at the fibrous substrate surface; (b) contacting the catalyst on the fibrous substrate surface with a metathesizable material so that the metathesizable material undergoes a metathesis reaction; and (c) contacting the fibrous substrate surface with a second substrate surface.
10 Alternatively, the fibrous substrate can be coated according to the coating embodiment.

15 The adhesive method of the invention is especially useful to make a tire laminate wherein the catalyst is applied to a tire tread or tire carcass, the metathesizable material is applied to the tire tread or tire carcass to which the catalyst has not been applied, and the catalyst-applied tire tread or tire carcass and the metathesizable material-applied tire tread or tire carcass are bonded together. This method allows for tire retreading with no or minimal heat and pressure, does not require significant curing time and should reduce the cost of equipment installation.

20 According to a further embodiment of the invention, the method can be used to make multilayer structures for either coating or adhesive applications. In this embodiment, the catalyst and the metathesizable material are initially applied to the first substrate surface as described above. The catalyst site, however, propagates within the coating layer where it remains as a stable active site for a subsequent reaction with a
25 metathesizable material. In other words, active catalyst remains on the new surface that has been created from the metathesizable material. A second metathesizable material then is contacted with this “living” surface and another new layer is created. This process can be repeated until the concentration of active catalyst remaining on the surface has diminished to a level that is no longer practically useful. It should be noted that the
30 catalysts typically are not consumed or deactivated and thus there may be no need for excess catalyst.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 depicts a preferred embodiment of a first embodiment of a process for bonding two substrates according to the invention;

Figure 2 depicts a second embodiment of a process for bonding two substrates according to the invention;

Figure 3 depicts a bonding process according to the invention wherein the catalyst is included in a polymer matrix; and

Figure 4 depicts a "living" coating process according to the invention.

Figure 5 depicts the "toughness" of an adhesive bond prepared according to the invention at variable peel temperatures.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments

Unless otherwise indicated, description of components in chemical nomenclature refers to the components at the time of addition to any combination specified in the description, but does not necessarily preclude chemical interactions among the components of a mixture once mixed.

As used herein, the following terms have certain meanings:

"ADMET" means acyclic diene olefin metathesis;

"catalyst" also includes initiators, co-catalysts and promoters;

"coating" includes a coating that is intended to be the final or outer coating on a substrate surface and a coating that is intended to be a primer for a subsequent coating;

"fibrous substrate" means a woven or non-woven fabric, a monofilament, a multifilament yarn or a fiber cord;

"filmogenic" means the ability of a material to form a substantially continuous film on a surface;

"metathesizable material" means a single or multi-component composition that includes at least one component that is capable of undergoing a metathesis reaction at ambient mild elevated temperatures (up to about 60° C);

"non-fibrous substrate" means any substrate type other than a fiber (non-fibrous substrate includes a composite substrate that includes fibers as one component such as fiber-reinforced plastics);

"normal ambient conditions" means temperatures typically found in minimal atmosphere control workplaces (for example, about -20°C to about 40°C), pressure of

approximately 1 atmosphere and an air atmosphere that contains a certain amount of moisture;

"ROMP" means ring-opening metathesis polymerization;

"room temperature" means about 10°C to about 40°C, typically about 20°C to about 25°C;

"substantially cured elastomer" and "post-vulcanized elastomer" are used interchangeably and means thermoset polymers above T_g for that polymer and thermoplastic polyolefins (substantially cured or post-vulcanized elastomers typically are not capable of flow); and

"surface" means a region of a substrate represented by the outermost portion of the substrate defined by material/air interface and extending into the substrate from about 1 atomic layer to many thousands of atomic layers.

The polymerization bonding adhesion or polymerization coating that takes place according to the present invention occurs via a metathesis reaction. The adhesives and coatings are relatively thin, and cover substrates that are thicker than the bond-line or coating thickness. Uniform coatings are formed on surfaces of a relatively infinite surface area in relation to the thickness of the adhesive bondline or coating.

Various metathesis reactions are described in Ivin, K.J. and Mol, J.C., Olefin Metathesis and Metathesis Polymerization (Academic Press 1997). The metathesis reaction could be a cross-metathesis reaction, an ADMET, a ring-closing metathesis reaction or, preferably, a ROMP. It should be recognized that the surface metathesis polymerization that occurs in this invention is very different than bulk (including reaction injection molding), emulsion or solution metathesis polymerization in which a metathesizable monomer and a catalyst are mixed together into a single composition to effect the metathesis reaction. Bulk metathesis polymerization, particularly reaction injection molding, of norbornene monomer for producing molded articles made of the resulting polynorbornene is known. For example, U.S. Patent No. 4,902,560 teaches a method for making a glass fiber-reinforced polydicyclopentadiene article that involves saturating an uncoated woven glass fabric with a polymerizable liquid that includes dicyclopentadiene monomer and catalyst, subjecting the saturated fabric to reaction injection molding and post-curing the resultant

structure. According to the present invention, the resulting metathesis polymer forms a filmogenic adhesive or coating rather than a molded article.

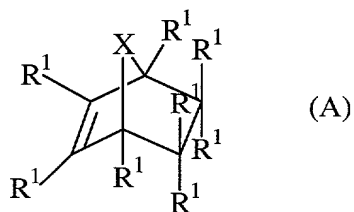
The metathesizable material used in the invention is any material that is capable of undergoing a metathesis polymerization and crosslinking via metathesis when contacted with a metathesis catalyst. The metathesizable material containing metathesizable crosslinking function may be a monomer, oligomer, polymer or mixtures thereof with a crosslinking metathesizable monomer. Preferred metathesizable materials are those that include at least one metathesis reactive functional group such as olefinic materials. The metathesizable material or component can have a metathesis reactive moiety functionality ranging from 1 to about 1000, preferably from about 1 to about 100, more preferably from about 1 to 10, mol metathesizable moiety/mol molecule of metathesizable component. In addition, materials capable of undergoing ROMP typically have "inherent ring strain" as described in Ivin et al. at page 224, with relief of this ring strain being a driving force for the polymerization. Materials capable of undergoing ADMET typically have terminal or near-terminal unsaturation. The principal material consists of monomer, oligomer or polymer that by itself does not undergo crosslinking at a significant level (low level). The low level of crosslinking is comparable to the level of crosslinking that norbornadiene or dicyclopentadiene undergoes itself in a metathesis reaction. It is the additional crosslink density provided by a minor proportion (0.5 – 20 mol%) of a metathesizable crosslinking comonomer that provides the improved bonding and coating properties at high temperatures.

Illustrative metathesizable materials are those that include an unsaturated functional group such as ethene, α -alkenes, acyclic alkenes (i.e., alkenes with unsaturation at β -position or higher), acyclic dienes, acetylenes, cyclic alkenes and cyclic polyenes. Cyclic alkenes and cyclic polyenes, especially cycloolefins, are preferred. When cyclic alkenes or polyenes are the metathesizable material, the metathesis reaction is a ROMP.

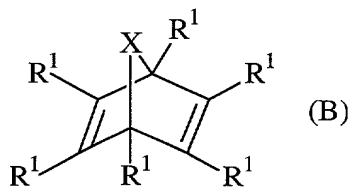
A monomer or oligomer is particularly useful when the metathesizable material itself is intended to form a coating on the substrate surface or when the metathesizable material itself is intended to act as an adhesive for bonding one substrate surface to another substrate surface. Monomers are especially useful because they can diffuse into

the substrate surface when they are applied. Particularly useful as monomers by themselves, as monomers for making oligomers, or for functionalizing other types of polymers, are cycloolefins such as norbornene, cycloalkenes, cycloalkadienes, cycloalkatrienes, cycloalkatetraenes, aromatic-containing cycloolefins and mixtures thereof. Illustrative cycloalkenes include cyclooctene, hexacycloheptadecene, cyclopropene, cyclobutene, cyclopentene, cyclohexene, cycloheptene, cyclononene, cyclodecene, cyclododecene, paracyclophene, and ferrocenophene. Illustrative cycloalkadienes include cyclooctadiene and cyclohexadiene. Illustrative cycloalkatrienes include cyclooctatriene. Illustrative cycloalkatetraenes include cyclooctatetraene.

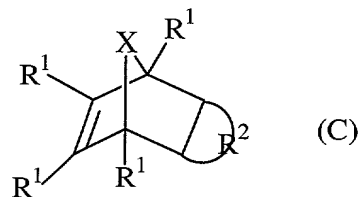
Norbornene monomers are especially suitable. As used herein, "norbornene" means any compound that includes a norbornene ring moiety, including norbornene per se, norbornadiene, substituted norbornenes, and polycyclic norbornenes. As used herein, "substituted norbornene" means a molecule with a norbornene ring moiety and at least one substituent group. As used herein, "polycyclic norbornene" mean a molecule with a norbornene ring moiety and at least one additional fused ring. Illustrative norbornenes include those having structures represented by the following formulae:



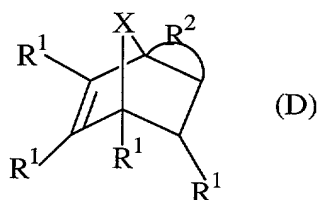
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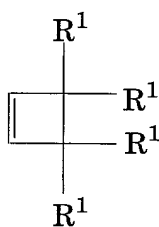
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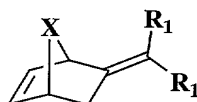
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or



Formula E



Formula F

- 20 wherein X is CH₂, CHR³, C(R³)₂, O, S, N-R³, P-R³, O=P-R³, Si(R³)₂, B-R³ or As-R³; each R¹ is independently H, CH₂, alkyl, alkenyl (such as vinyl or allyl), cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, aryl, alkaryl, aralkyl, halogen, halogenated alkyl, halogenated alkenyl, alkoxy, oxyalkyl, carboxyl, carbonyl, amido, (meth)acrylate-containing group, anhydride-containing group, thioalkoxy, sulfoxide, nitro, hydroxy, keto, carbamato, sulfonyl, sulfinyl, carboxylate, silanyl, cyano or imido; R² is a fused aromatic, aliphatic or hetero
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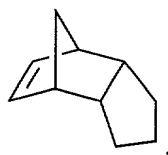
cyclic or polycyclic ring; and R^3 is alkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, aryl, alkaryl, aralkyl or alkoxy. The carbon-containing R groups may have up to about 20 carbon atoms.

Exemplary substituted norbornene monomers include methylenenorbornene, 5-methyl-2-norbornene, 5,6-dimethyl-2-norbornene, 5-ethyl-2-norbornene, 5-butyl-2-norbornene, 5-hexyl-2-norbornene, 5-octyl-2-norbornene, ethylenenorbornene (ENB), 5-dodecyl-2-norbornene, 5-isobutyl-2-norbornene, 5-octadecyl-2-norbornene, 5-isopropyl-2-norbornene, 5-phenyl-2-norbornene, 5-p-tolyl-2-norbornene, 5- α -naphthyl-2-norbornene, 5-cyclohexyl-2-norbornene, 5-isopropenyl-norbornene, 5-vinyl-norbornene, 5,5-dimethyl-2-norbornene, 5-norbornene-2-carbonitrile, 5-triethoxysilyl-2-norbornene, 5-norborn-2-yl acetate, 7-oxanorbornene, 5-norbornene-2,3-carboxylic acid, 5-norbornene-2,2-dimethanol, 2-benzoyl-5-norbornene, 5-norbornene-2-methanol acrylate, 2,3-di(chloromethyl)-5-norbornene, 2,3-hydroxymethyl-5-norbornene di-acetate and their stereoisomers and mixtures thereof.

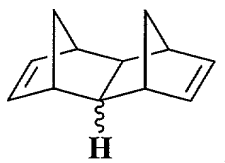
Exemplary polycyclic norbornene monomers include tricyclic monomers such as dicyclopentadiene (DCPD):



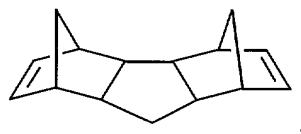
and dihydrodicyclopentadiene:



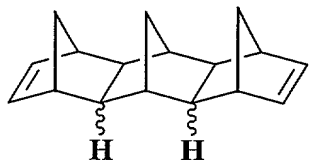
tetracyclic monomers such as tetracyclododecene:



, pentacyclic monomers such as tricyclopentadiene:



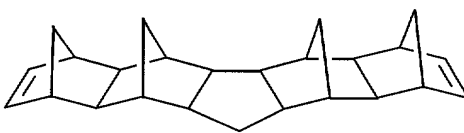
5 , hexacyclic monomers such as hexacycloheptadecene:



10 , heptacyclic monomers such as tetracyclopentadiene;

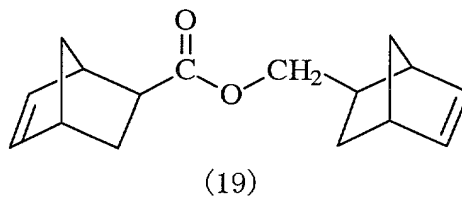
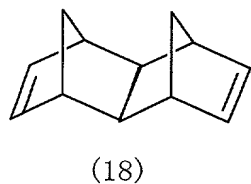
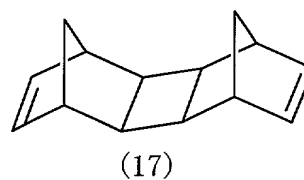
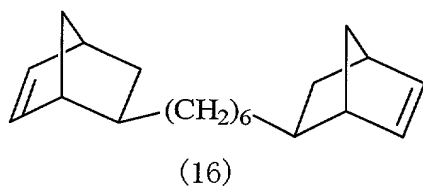
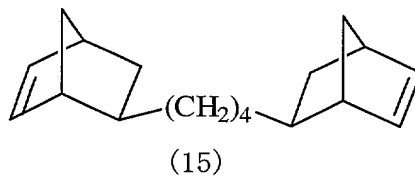
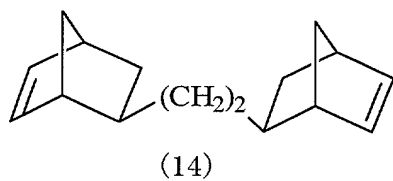
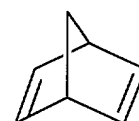
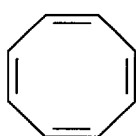
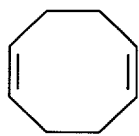
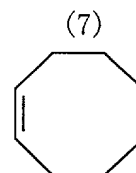
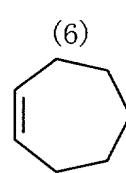
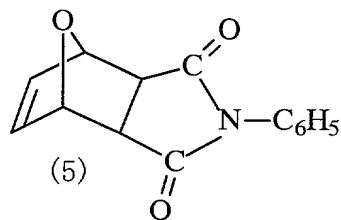
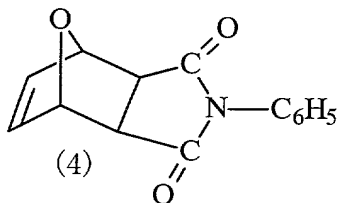
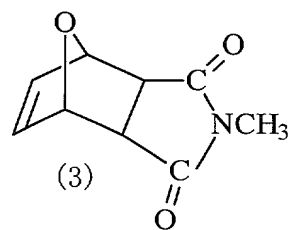
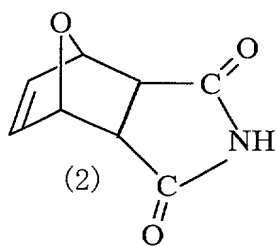
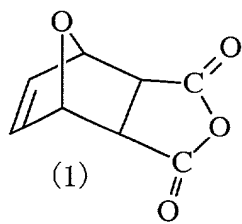


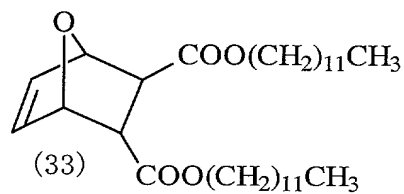
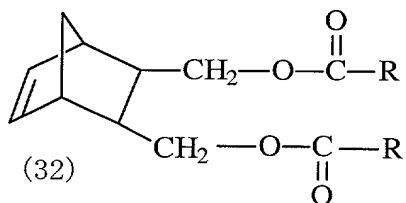
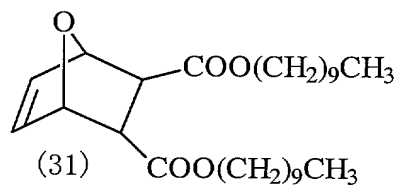
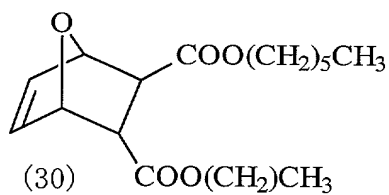
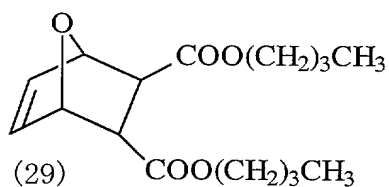
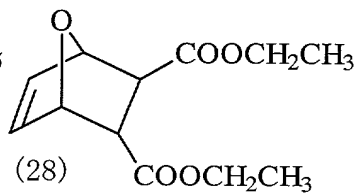
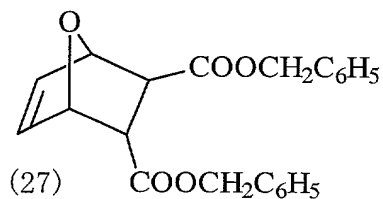
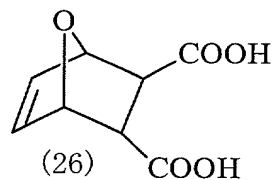
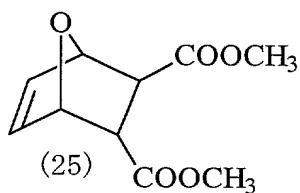
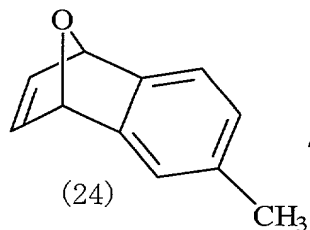
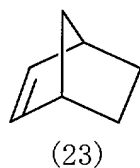
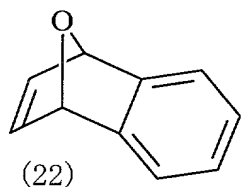
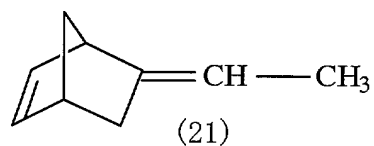
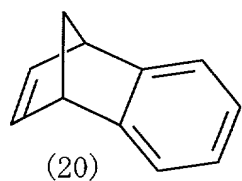
15 nonacyclic monomers such as pentacyclopentadiene:

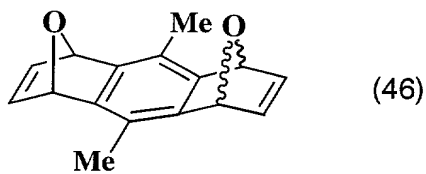
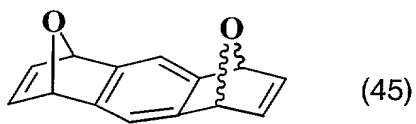
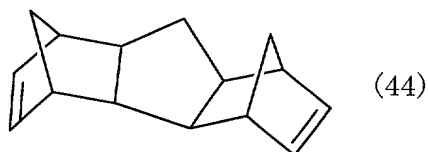
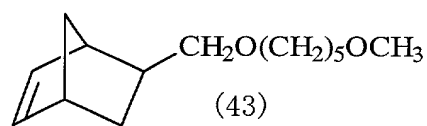
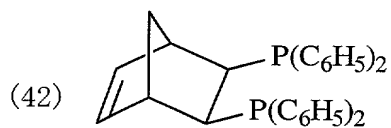
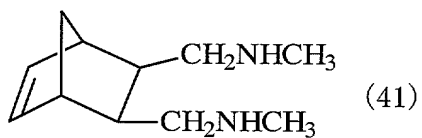
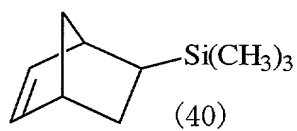
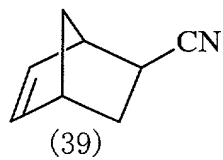
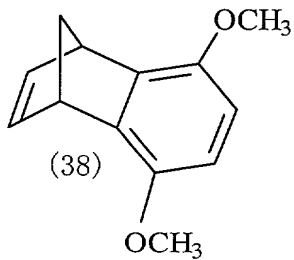
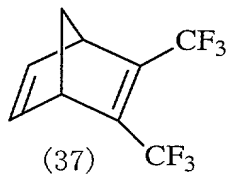
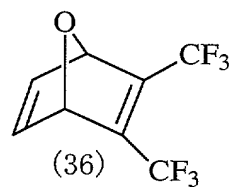
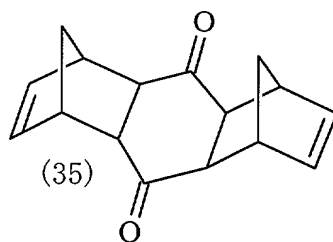
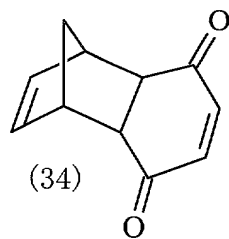


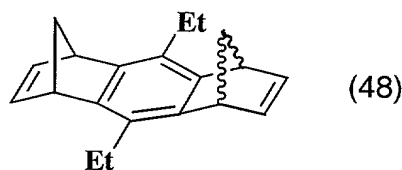
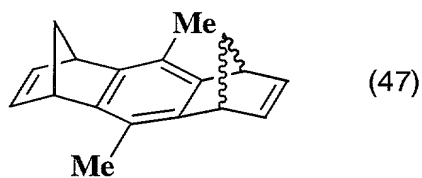
and the corresponding substituted polycyclic norbornenes.

Structures of exemplary cycloolefins are shown below

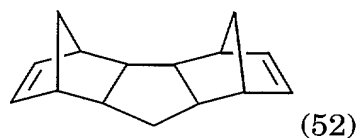
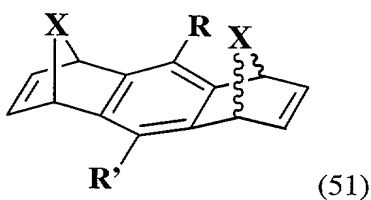
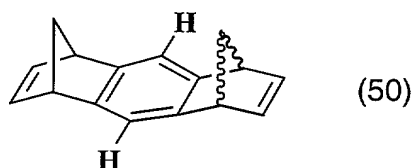
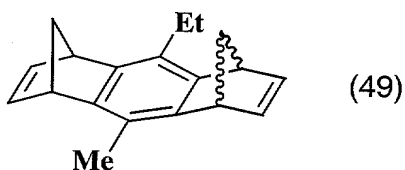








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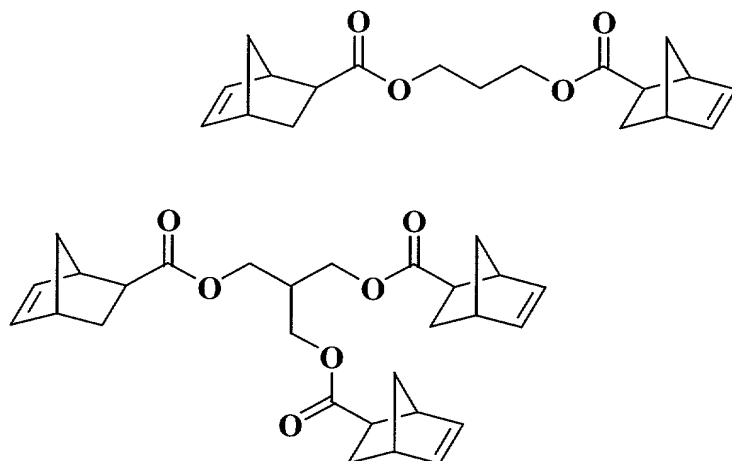
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wherein R in (32) are independently selected from H, CH₂, alkyl, alkenyl (such as vinyl or allyl), cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, aryl, alkaryl, aralkyl, halogen, halogenated alkyl, halogenated alkenyl, alkoxy, oxyalkyl, carboxyl, carbonyl, amido, anhydride-containing group, thioalkoxy, sulfoxide, nitro, hydroxy, keto, carbamato, sulfonyl, sulfinyl, carboxylate, silanyl, cyano or imido; fused aromatic, aliphatic or heterocyclic or polycyclic ring, and

wherein X in (51) is CH₂, CHR³, C(R³)₂, O, S, N-R³, P-R³, O=P-R³, Si(R³)₂, B-R³ or As-R³; and R and R' in (51) is independently H, CH₂, alkyl, alkenyl (such as vinyl or allyl), cycloalkyl, cycloalkenyl, aryl, alkaryl, aralkyl, halogen, halogenated alkyl, halogenated alkenyl, alkoxy, oxyalkyl, carboxyl, carbonyl, amido, (meth)acrylate-containing group, anhydride-containing group, thioalkoxy, sulfoxide, nitro, hydroxy, keto, carbamato, sulfonyl, sulfinyl, carboxylate, silanyl, cyano or imido; fused aromatic, aliphatic or heterocyclic or polycyclic ring. Carbon-containing R and R' groups may have up to about

20 carbon atoms, and polycyclic esters derived from the Diels-Alder reaction of an unsaturated carboxylic such as acrylic or methacrylic acid and cycloolefin, e.g. dicyclopentadiene, followed by esterification using a polyol, e.g., diol, triol, tetraol, etc. Examples of the polycyclic esters based on acrylic acid and diol or triol, are

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A crosslinker can be made by Diels-Alder reaction of a cycloolefin such as cyclopentadiene and an unsaturated carboxylic acid followed by reaction with a diisocyanate and expulsion of CO₂ to give an amide, or by reduction of the acid to the alcohol followed by reaction with a diisocyanate to give a carbamate.

15

A number of other polycyclic metathesizable monomers within the scope of the above structures are known, such as bis-norbornenes, and as other examples 13 – 19, 35 and 44- and 51 are metathesizable crosslinking monomers. Crosslinking metathesizable comonomers are characterized by the presence of two or more metathesizable double bonds capable of polymerizing by a metathesis reaction at ambient conditions. In a mixture of a monomer that contains one metathesizable group, i.e., a non-crosslinking monomer, oligomer or polymer, with a monomer that contains at least two metathesizable groups, it has been found that on contact metathesis, the polymerization of the mixture at the surface of the substrate results in a crosslinked polymer having improved physical properties provided that the crosslinking monomer is soluble at the metathesis polymerizing temperature at a level of least at 0.5 mole % in the other principal monomer(s), and provided the metathesizable crosslinking monomer has a reactivity ratio

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similar to the other monomer(s) in the metathesis polymerization. Some metathesizable crosslinking comonomers require heating the monomer mixture to 40°C up to the boiling point of the mixture in order to dissolve sufficient amounts of crosslinking monomer.

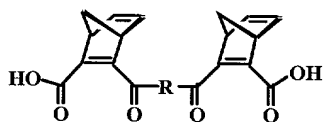
The solubility, and determination of temperature at which sufficient solubility of the crosslinking metathesizable comonomer will occur is readily determinable by combining the monomers and observing whether dissolution takes place or the temperature at which dissolution takes place..

Crosslinked polymers resulting from contact metathesis polymerization of a mixture of materials, one being a minor mole proportion of a metathesizable crosslinking monomer, will contain from 80-99.5 mol% of a principal metathesized material and from 0.5 – 20 mol % of copolymerized metathesizable crosslinking monomer that is based on at least two metathesizable unsaturated moieties. The mol% of crosslinking metathezible monomer incorporated in the resulting crosslinked polymer is critical to providing improved adhesive and coating performance. The lower critical limit is 0.5 mole% of metathesizable crosslinking monomer incorporated into the crosslinked polymer. The lower limit can be limited to the degree of solubility of the crosslinking monomer in the mixture of metathesizable monomers/materials. A minimum solubility of metathesizable monomer in admixture with the principal monomer according to the invention is therefore 0.5 mol%. Many metathesizable crosslinking comonomers are readily soluble at room temperature in a range of from 0.5 to 20 mol%. Some methesizable crossliniking comonomers will dissolve in the monomer/material mixture with heating. The solubility can be readily determined empirically by quantitatively observing the dissolution of metathesizable crosslinking monomer in the principal metathesizable material by visual inspection of the mixture in a test tube. Compounds 13-19, 35 and 44 - 51 are soluble in a monomer mixture in a range of 0.5%-20 mol% at room temperature or under mild heating.

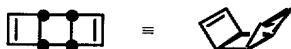
The type of principal or primary metathesizable material can have any molecular weight ranging from monomeric to oligomeric to polymeric that contains functionality capable of undergoing ROMP. Other examples of principal metathesizable monomers useful for this invention are shown below and referenced.

For example, the norbornene containing poly(ester-amide)s is a suitable crosslinker, and (Ikeda, A.; Tsubata, A.; Kameyama, A.; Nishikubo, T. "Synthesis and Photochemical Properties of Poly(ester-amide)s Containing Norbornadiene (NBD) Residues," *J. Poly. Sci.: Part A: Polymer Chemistry*, 1999, 37, 917) is useful as a

5 ROMP and CMP crosslinker.



See, Coleman, C.G.; McCarthy, T.J. "Tricyclooctadiene: A Crosslinking Agent for Olefin Metathesis Polymerization," *Polymer Preprints*, 1988, 28, 283. This material is available by dimerization of *cis*-3,4-dichlorocyclobutene (Paquette, L.A.; Carmody, M.J. *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 1976, 98, 8175.).



10 See, Bazan, G.C.; Schrock, R.R. "Synthesis of Star Block Copolymers by Controlled Ring-Opening Metathesis Polymerization," *Macromolecules*, 1991, 24, 817. Saunders, R.S.; Cohen, R.E.; Wong, S.J.; Schrock, R.R. "Synthesis of Amphiphilic Star Block Copolymers Using Ring-Opening Metathesis Polymerization," *Macromolecules*, 1992, 25, 2055.



15 (see 17 above)

See, Stille, J.K.; Witherell, D.R. "Influence of Hydrogen Crowding on the Rates of Reactions. The Addition of *cis* Reagents to the Dimethanonaphthalene Ring System," *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 1964, 86, 2188.

20 See, Stille, J.K.; Frey, D.A. "Tetracyclic Dienes. I. The Diels-Alder Adduct of Norbornadiene and Cyclopentadiene," *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 1959, 81, 4273. (See 18 above)

An optional heat-reactive peroxide compound can be included in the

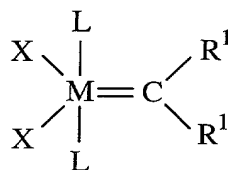
25 metathesizable material that enables crosslinking of the bonded adhesive or coating by

converting residual unsaturation in a post-cure heating step. The crosslinking agent generally comprises a peroxide that decomposes into reactive species forming crosslinks during post-cure.

Examples of suitable peroxides include known compounds such as alkyl peroxides, particularly tert-butyl peroxide or di-*t*-butyl peroxide, 2,5-dimethyl-2,5-di-(tert-butylperoxy) hexyne-3, 2,5-dimethyl-2,5-di-(tert-butylperoxy) hexane, benzoyl peroxide and other diacyl peroxides, hydroperoxides such as cumene hydroperoxide, peresters such as *t*-butylperoxybenzoate; ketone hydroperoxides such as methyl ethyl ketone hydroperoxide. Commercially available organoperoxides which are suitable are available from Elf Atochem N.V. under the LUPERSOL® mark, for example LUPERSOL 130, believed to contain a mixture of 2,5-dimethyl-2,5-di(tert-butylperoxy) hexyne-3 and di-*t*-butyl peroxide, and LUPERSOL 101, containing 2,5-dimethyl-2,5-di(tert-butylperoxy) hexane and di-tert-butyl peroxide. See Examples 36 E and H.

The optional peroxide catalyst is mixed with the metathesizable material prior to contacting with the metathesis catalyst. Typical post-baking temperatures are those above the decomposition temperature of the catalyst, and range from approx. 60°C - 120°C and for dwell times of from one to three half lives of the selected peroxide at the post-bake temperature. The post-bake curing conditions can readily be predetermined according to the known or recommended curing conditions for the selected peroxide catalyst.

The preferred metathesis catalysts applied to the substrate surface and contacted with a mixture of metathesizable material, metathesizable crosslinker and optional peroxide crosslinker are ruthenium, osmium or iridium carbene complexes having a structure represented by



wherein M is Os, Ru or Ir; each R¹ is the same or different and is H, C₂₋₂₀ alkenyl, C₂₋₂₀ alkynyl, C₁₋₂₀ alkyl, aryl, alkaryl, aralkyl, C₁₋₂₀ carboxylate, C₁₋₂₀ alkoxy, C₂₋₂₀

alkenyloxy, alkenylaryl, C₂₋₂₀ alkynylalkoxy, aryloxy, C₂₋₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, alkylthio, alkylsulfonyl or alkylsulfinyl; X is the same or different and is an anionic ligand group; and L is the same or different and is a neutral electron donor group. The metathesizable material polymerizes via the contact metathesis mechanism and then the peroxide

5 crosslinking agent decomposes, e.g., at an elevated temperature to form active species which reacts with ethylenic groups to form crosslinks in the polymer.

Preferably a crosslinked metathesized polymer results from contact metathesis polymerization in the absence of a post-cure application of heat. That is, during contact metathesis, the conversion of metathesizable material mixture containing a crosslinking

10 monomer occurs on contact with the catalyst at the surface of a substrate and is substantially completed, resulting in a crosslinked polymer under ambient conditions.

The crosslinked polymer formed during contact metathesis polymerization exhibits improved tensile strength and adhesion at elevated temperatures above its T_g, while the lower temperature (room temp and below) tensile and adhesion properties are surprisingly

15 not diminished.

The metathesizable moieties of crosslinking monomers shown above, can be selected, such as in structures 13-19, 35, 50 and 51 to exhibit a reactivity that is similar to selected principal metathesizable materials, and on contact with the catalyst at the surface

20 of a substrate, crosslinking occurs in the propagating polymer at ambient or mildly elevated conditions, depending upon the limit of solubility of the metathesizable crosslinking monomer in the metathesizable mixture.

A preferred principal metathesizable monomer is ethylidenenorbornene, particularly 5-ethylidene-2-norbornene (referred to herein as "ENB"), and dicyclopentadiene (referred to herein as "DCPD"). Ethylidenenorbornene surprisingly provides superior performance over a wide variety of substrates.

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When used as a coating or an adhesive the metathesizable monomer or oligomer mixture may be used by itself in a substantially pure form or technical grade. Of course, as described below the metathesizable monomer or oligomer can be included in a mixture with other components or it can be substantially diluted with a solvent or carrier fluid. As

30 used herein, "technical grade" means a solution that includes at least about 90 weight %

monomer or oligomer. The advantage of using a technical grade is that the metathesizable composition is approximately 100% reactive and thus there are no workplace or environmental problems caused by volatile organic compounds or performance problems caused by non-reactive additives and there is no need for purification.

Alternatively, the metathesizable monomer or oligomer mixture can be included in a multi-component composition such as an emulsion, dispersion, solution or mixture. In other words, the metathesizable material mixture can be a multi-component composition that includes at least one metathesizable component such as a metathesizable monomer or oligomer. Preferably, such metathesizable component-containing composition is in the form of a liquid, paste or meltable solid when it is applied. The metathesizable liquid composition can be prepared by mixing together the components according to conventional means and then can be stored for an extended time period prior to use (referred to herein as "shelf life").

For example, the metathesizable monomer mixture can be dissolved or dispersed in conventional organic solvents such as cyclohexane, methylene chloride, chloroform, toluene, tetrahydrofuran, N-methylpyrrolidone, methanol, ethanol or acetone or in water. One particularly useful composition could include the metathesizable monomer/oligomer mixture dissolved in a polymer such as a polyester, polyurethane, polycarbonate, epoxy or acrylic. The metathesizable mixture can also be included in a multi-component composition wherein the metathesis polymerization occurs in the presence of a pre-formed and/or simultaneously forming material resulting in the formation of an interpenetrating polymer network (IPN).

The metathesizable composition (either monomer mixture alone or multi-component) preferably is substantially about 100% reactive with no inert volatile organic components to remove upon formation of coating or adhesive polymer. In other words, the composition does not include substantially any liquid amount that does not react to form a solid.

According to another embodiment shown in Figure 2, the second substrate for bonding to the first substrate includes a metathesizable component. The metathesizable material can be present as a chemically- or ionically-bonded portion of the substrate

material or it can be present simply in the form of a physical mixture (e.g., hydrogen bonding).

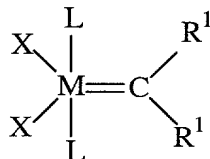
Any metathesis catalyst that is capable of polymerizing the metathesizable material upon contact can be used. The well-defined metathesis catalysts disclosed herein typically have air- and water-stability enabling ease of application to a wide variety of substrates, and have adequate shelf-stability after applied to the substrate surface over days, and up to several months or more. In particular, for normal ambient conditions bonding, the metathesis catalyst should be capable of maintaining its activity in the presence of oxygen and moisture for a reasonable period of time after application to the substrate material and until the metathesizable material is brought into contact with the catalyst. Experimental tests have indicated that the ruthenium catalysts can remain active for at least 30 days after coating on the substrate surface.

There are numerous known metathesis catalysts that might be useful in the invention. Transition metal carbene catalysts are well known. Illustrative metathesis catalyst systems include rhenium compounds (such as $\text{Re}_2\text{O}_7/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$, $\text{ReCl}_5/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$, $\text{Re}_2\text{O}_7/\text{Sn}(\text{CH}_3)_4$, and $\text{CH}_3\text{ReO}_3/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3\text{-SiO}_2$); ruthenium compounds (such as RuCl_3 , $\text{RuCl}_3(\text{hydrate})$, $\text{K}_2[\text{RuCl}_5\text{-H}_2\text{O}]$, $[\text{Ru}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6](\text{tos})_3$ ("tos" signifies tosylate), ruthenium/olefin systems (meaning a solution or dispersion of preformed complex between Ru and olefin (monomer) that also includes a β -oxygen in the presence or absence of a soluble or dispersed polymer where the polymer can be an oligomer or higher molecular weight polymer prepared by metathesis or other conventional polymerization synthesis), and ruthenium carbene complexes as described in detail below); osmium compounds (such as OsCl_3 , $\text{OsCl}_3(\text{hydrate})$ and osmium carbene complexes as described in detail below); molybdenum compounds (such as molybdenum carbene complexes (such as *t*-butoxy and hexafluoro-*t*-butoxy systems), molybdenum pentachloride, molybdenum oxytrichloride, tridodecylammonium molybdate, methyltricaprylammonium molybdate, tri(tridecyl)ammonium molybdate, and trioctylammonium molybdate); tungsten compounds (such as tungsten carbene complexes such as *t*-butoxy and hexafluoro-*t*-butoxy systems, WCl_6 (typically with a co-catalyst such as SnR_4 or PbR_4 , tungsten oxytetrachloride, tungsten oxide tridodecylammonium tungstate, methyltricaprylammonium tungstate, tri(tridecyl)ammonium tungstate, trioctylammonium tungstate, $\text{WCl}_6/\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}/\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{AlCl}_2$, $\text{WO}_3/\text{SiO}_2/\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$, $\text{WCl}_6/2,6\text{-C}_6\text{H}_5\text{-C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}/\text{SnR}_4$, $\text{WCl}_6/2,6\text{-Br-C}_6\text{H}_3\text{OH}/\text{SnR}_4$, $\text{WOCl}_4/2,6\text{-C}_6\text{H}_5\text{-C}_6\text{H}_5\text{OH}/\text{SnR}_4$, $\text{WOCl}_4/2,6\text{-Br-C}_6\text{H}_3\text{OH}/\text{SnR}_4$); $\text{TiCl}_4/\text{aluminum alkyl}$; $\text{NbO}_x/\text{SiO}_2/\text{iso-}$

butyl AlCl_2 ; and MgCl_2 . R_4 referred to in this context means an alkyl group. As indicated above, some of these catalysts, particularly tungsten, require the presence of additional activator or initiator systems such as aluminum, zinc, lead or tin alkyl. Preferred catalysts are ruthenium compounds, molybdenum compounds and osmium compounds.

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Particularly preferred are ruthenium, osmium or iridium carbene complexes having a structure represented by

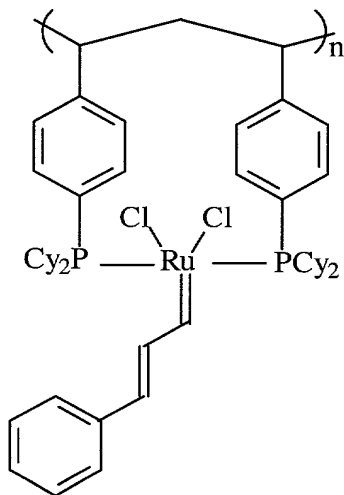


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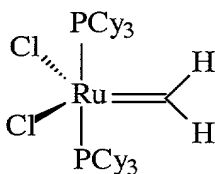
wherein M is Os, Ru or Ir; each R^1 is the same or different and is H, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkyl, aryl, alkaryl, aralkyl, carboxylate, alkoxy, allenylidenyl, indenyl, alkylalkenylcarboxy, alkenylalkoxy, alkenylaryl, alkynylalkoxy, aryloxy, alkoxy, carbonyl, alkylthio, alkylsulfonyl, alkylsulfinyl, amino or amido; X is the same or different and is either an anionic or a neutral ligand group; and L is the same or different and is a neutral electron donor group. The carbon-containing substituents may have up to about 20 carbon atoms. Preferably, X is Cl, Br, I, F, CN, SCN, or N_3 , O-alkyl or O-aryl. Preferably, L is a heterocyclic ring or $\text{Q}(\text{R}^2)_a$ wherein Q is P, As, Sb or N; R^2 is H, cycloalkyl, alkyl, aryl, alkoxy, arylate, amino, alkylamino, arylamino, amido or a heterocyclic ring; and a is 1, 2 or 3. Preferably, M is Ru; R^1 is H, phenyl ("Ph"), $-\text{CH}=\text{C}(\text{Ph})_2$, $-\text{CH}=\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2$ or $-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{Ph}$; L is a trialkylphosphine such as PCy_3 (Cy is cyclohexyl or cyclopentyl), $\text{P}(\text{isopropyl})_3$ or PPh_3 ; and X is Cl. Particularly preferred catalysts include tricyclohexyl phosphine ruthenium carbenes, especially bis(tricyclohexylphosphine)benzylidene ruthenium(IV) dichloride (designated herein by $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2=\text{CHPh}$). Such ruthenium and osmium carbene catalysts are described, for example, in U.S. Patents No. 5,312,940 and 5,342,909, both incorporated herein by reference; Schwab, P.; Grubbs, R.H.; Ziller, J.W., *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, 1996, 118, 100; Schwab, P.; France, M.B., Ziller, J.W.; Grubbs, R.H., *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, 1995, 34, 2039; and Nguyen, S.T.; Grubbs, R.H., *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, 1993, 115, 9858.

Additionally preferred catalysts within this group are those catalysts wherein the L groups are trialkylphosphines, imidazol-2-ylidene or dihydroimidazol-2-ylidene based systems, either mixed or the same. Examples of these catalysts include N,N'-disubstituted 4,5-dihydroimidazol-2-ylidene substituted ruthenium carbene, a N,N'-disubstituted imidazol-2-ylidene substituted ruthenium carbene, a mixed phosphine-dihydroimidazol-2-ylidene substituted ruthenium carbene or a mixed phosphine-imidazol-2-ylidene substituted ruthenium carbene. Particularly preferred among these are tricyclohexylphosphine[1,3-bis(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-4,5-dihydroimidazol-2-ylidene][benzylidene]ruthenium (IV) dichloride, or tricyclohexylphosphine[1,3-bis(2,3,6-trimethylphenyl)-4,5-imidazol-2-ylidene][benzylidene]ruthenium (IV) dichloride. The following are some useful catalysts (Cy = cyclohexyl, R₂ = alkyl and aryl groups):

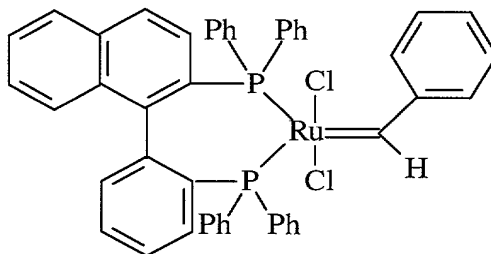
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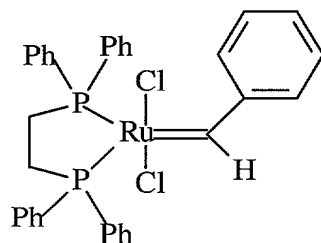


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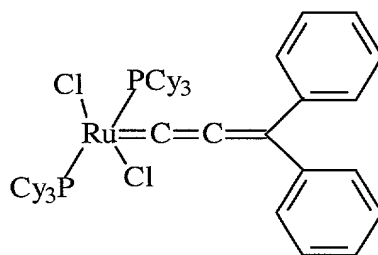


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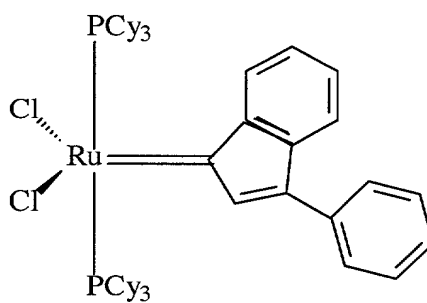


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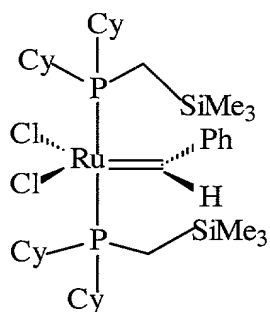
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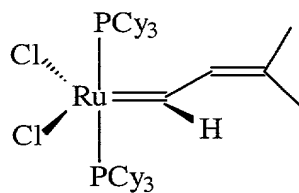
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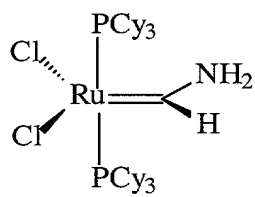


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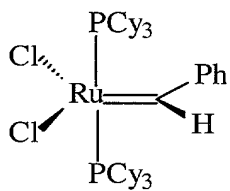
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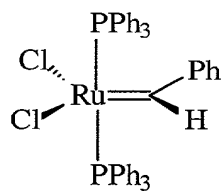
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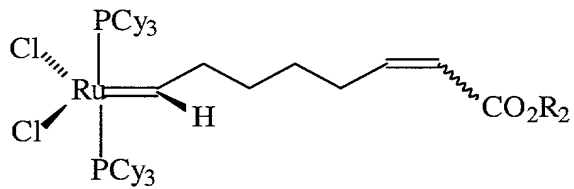


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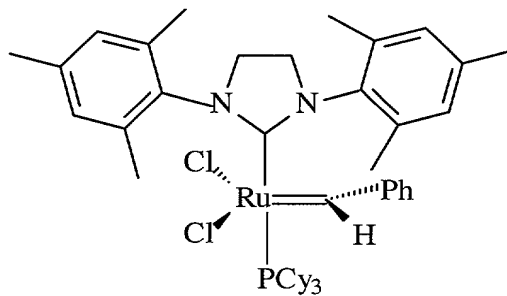


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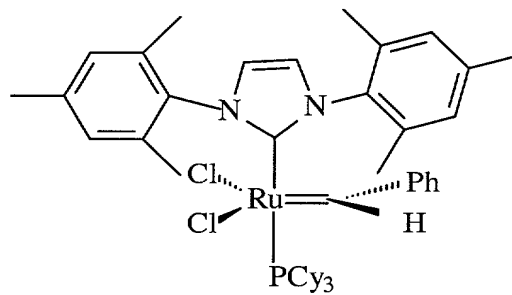
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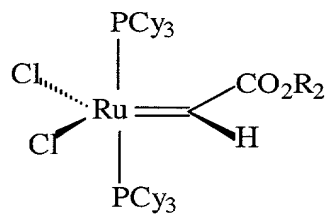
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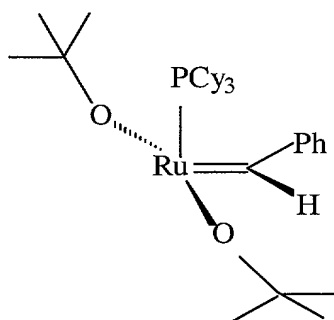
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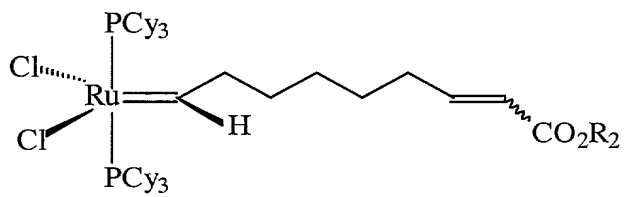
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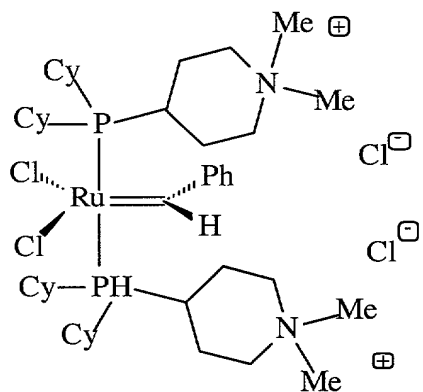
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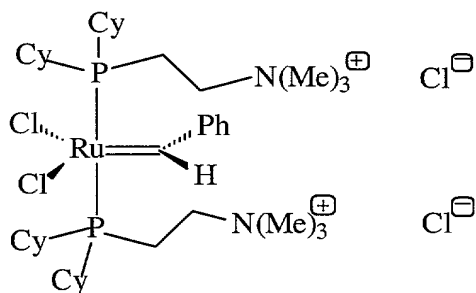
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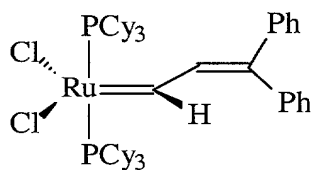
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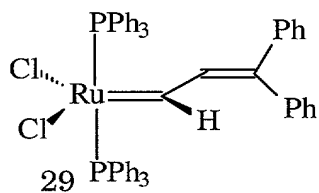
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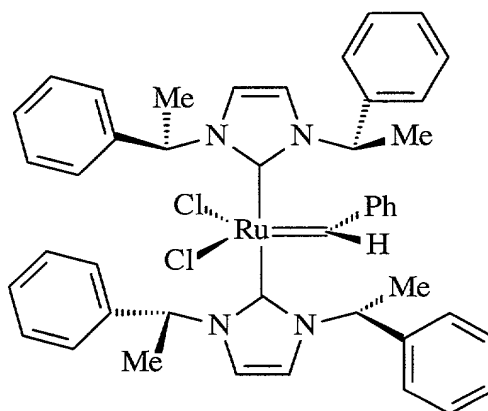


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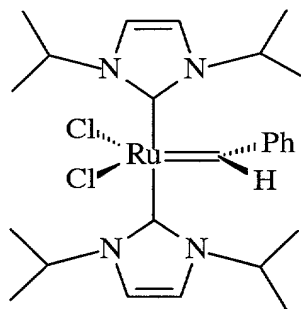


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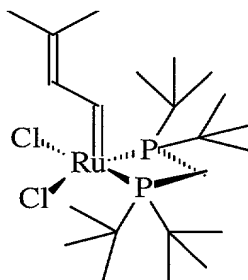


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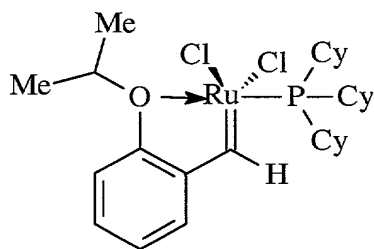
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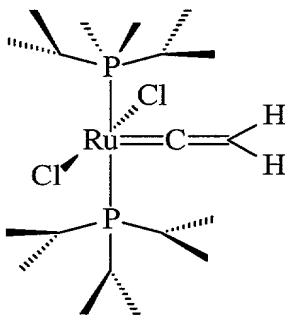
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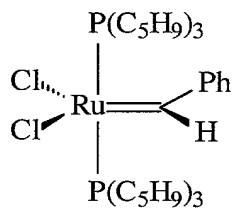
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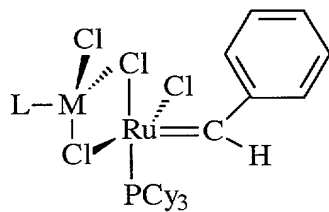
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- Useful catalysts are described in articles such as Ahmed, M.; Garrett, A. G. M.;
- 5 Braddock, D. C.; Cramp, S. M.; Procopoiou, P. A. *Tetrahedron Letters* 1999, 40, 8657;
 - Olivan, M.; Caulton, K. G. *J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun.* 1997, 1733; Amoroso, D.;
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 - 10 France, M. B.; Ziller, J. W.; Grubbs, R. H. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 1995, 34, 2039;
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 - Chem. Soc.* 1999, 121, 791; Wolf, J.; Stuer, W.; Grunwald, C.; Werner, H.; Schwab, P.;
 - 25 Schulz, M. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 1998, 37, 1124.

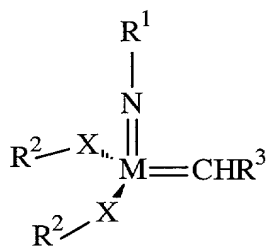
Another ruthenium carbene complex that may be useful is a bimetallic catalyst having a structure represented by



wherein M is Ru, Os or Rh. Such a catalyst is disclosed in Dias, E.L.; Grubbs, R.H., *Organometallics*, 1998, 17, 2758.

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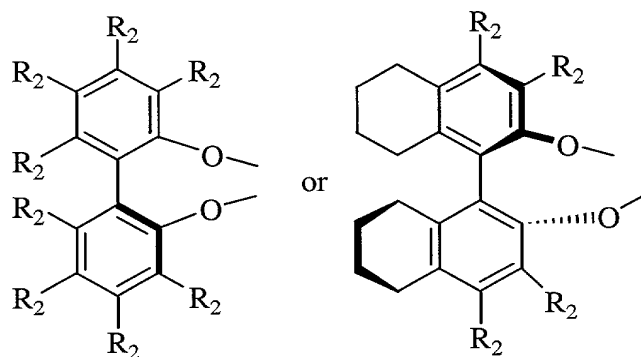
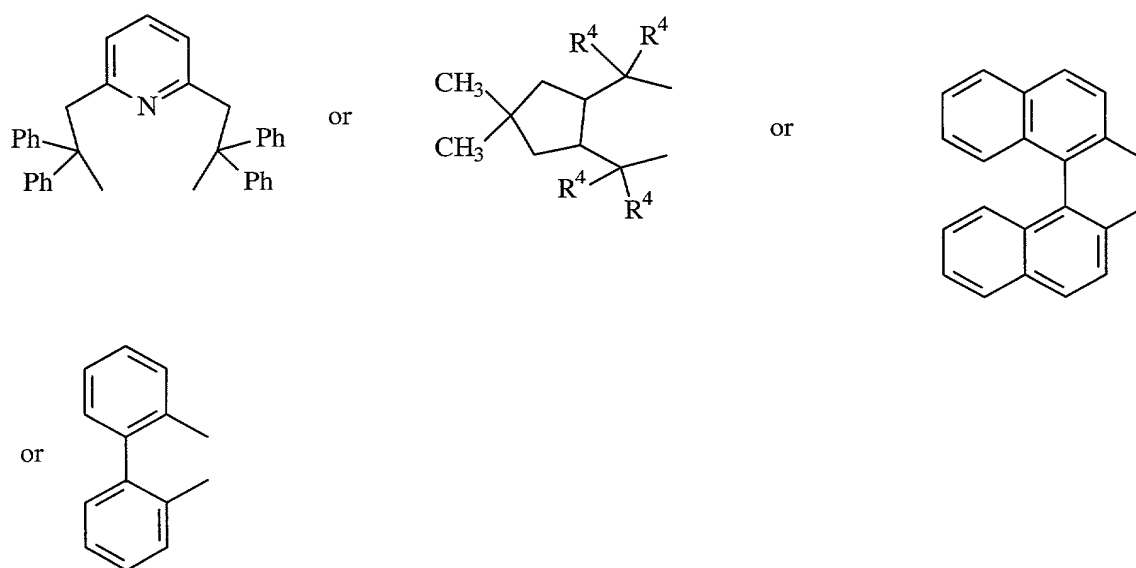
Preferred molybdenum or tungsten catalysts are those represented by the formula:



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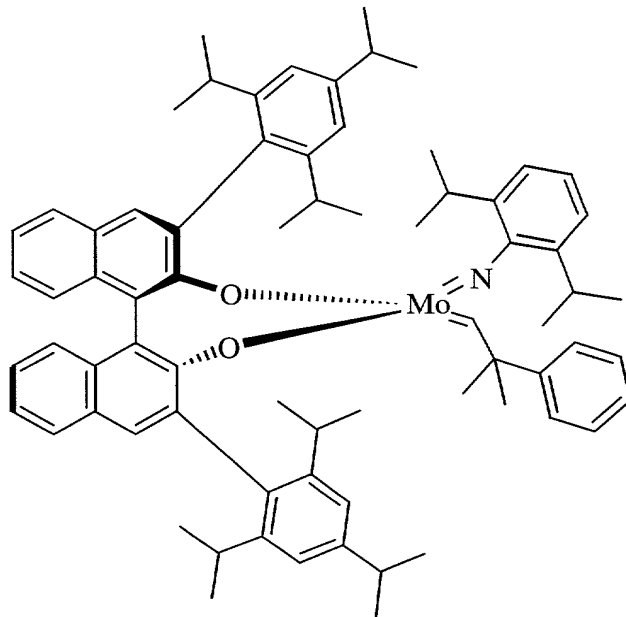
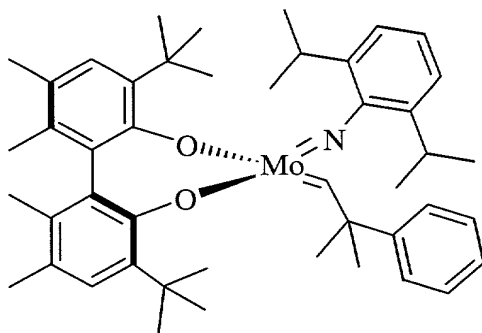
wherein M is Mo or W; X is O or S; R¹ is an alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, alkaryl, haloalkyl, haloaryl, haloaralkyl, or a silicon-containing analog thereof; R² are each individually the same or different and are an alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, alkaryl, haloalkyl, haloaryl, haloaralkyl, or together form a heterocyclic or cycloalkyl ring; and R³ is alkyl, aryl, aralkyl or alkaryl. Preferably, M is Mo; X is O; R¹ is phenyl or phenyl-(R⁵) wherein R⁵ is phenyl, isopropyl or alkyl; R² is -C(CH₃)₃, -C(CH₃)(CF₃)₂,

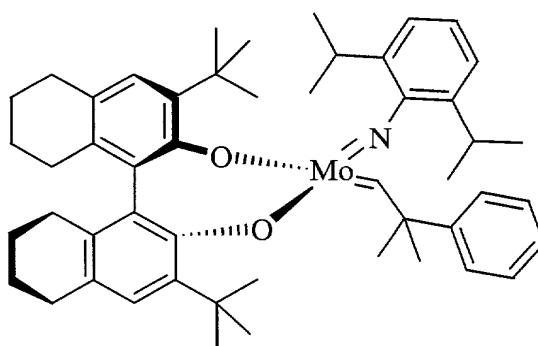
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(wherein R^4 is phenyl, naphthyl, binaphtholate or biphenolate); and R^3 is $-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$. Particularly preferred are 2,6-diisopropylphenylimidoneophylidene molybdenum (VI) bis(hexafluoro-t-butoxide) (designated herein as "MoHFTB") and 2,6-diisopropylphenylimidoneophylidene molybdenum (VI) bis(t-butoxide) (designated herein as "MoTB"). Such molybdenum catalysts are described in Bazan, G.C., Oskam, J.H., Cho, H.N., Park, L.Y., Schrock, R.R., *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, 1991, 113, 6899 and U.S. Patent No. 4,727,215.

Alexander, B.; La, D. S.; Cefalo, D. R.; Hoveyda, A. H.; Schrock, R. R. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1998**, *120*, 4041; Zhu, S.; Cefalo, D. R.; La, D. S.; Jamieson, J. Y.; Davis, W. M.; Hoveyda, A. H.; Schrock, R. R. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1999**, *121*, 8251; and Aeilts, S. L.; Cefalo, D. R.; Bonitatebus, Jr., P. J.; Houser, J. H.; Hoveyda, A. H.; Schrock, R. R. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2001**, *40*, 1452.
 Illustrative examples are given below:





The catalyst can be delivered at the surface of the substrate by any deposition or incorporation method. Typically the catalyst is applied in a liquid composition to the substrate surface. The catalyst in its substantially pure form may exist as a liquid or solid at normal ambient conditions. If the catalyst exists as a liquid, it may be mixed with a carrier fluid in order to dilute the concentration of the catalyst. If the catalyst exists as a solid, it may be mixed with a carrier fluid so that it can be easily delivered to the substrate surface. Of course, a solid catalyst may be applied to the surface without the use of a liquid carrier fluid. The preferred $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2=\text{CHPh}$, homobimetallic ruthenium, MoHFTB and MoTB catalysts exist as solids at normal ambient conditions and thus are usually mixed with carrier fluids. The catalyst composition could also be considered a primer in the sense that it primes the substrate surface for subsequent application of a coating or an adhesive.

Alternatively, the catalyst may also be mixed in bulk with the substrate material. If the catalyst is mixed in bulk with the substrate material, it is preferably exuded or “bled” towards the surface of the substrate. One method for making such a catalyst-containing substrate is to mix the catalyst in bulk with the substrate material and then form the resulting mixture into the substrate article via molding, extrusion and the like. Of course, the catalyst cannot be deactivated by the composition of the substrate material or by the method for making the substrate article.

The present invention preferably does not require any pre-functionalization of the substrate surface prior to application of the catalyst. In other words, the substrate surface does not have to be reacted with any agent that prepares the surface for receiving the catalyst. For example, formation on the substrate surface of a so-called monolayer or self-assembling layer made from a material (such as a thiol) different than the catalyst or the

metathesizable adhesive or coating is unnecessary. The catalyst can be applied to be in “direct contact” with the substrate surface. Of course, for metallic substrates the substrate surface can be pre-treated with conventional cleaning treatments or conversion treatments and for elastomer substrates the surface can be solvent-wiped.

5 The catalyst may be dispersed, suspended or dissolved in the carrier fluid. The carrier fluid may be water or any conventional organic solvent such as dichloroethane, toluene, methyl ethyl ketone, acetone, tetrahydrofuran, N-methyl pyrrolidone, 3-methyl-2-oxazolidinone, 1,3-dimethylethyleneurea, 1,3-dimethylpropyleneurea and supercritical carbon dioxide. Ruthenium, osmium and iridium catalysts are particularly useful in polar
10 organic and aqueous carrier systems. The carrier fluid can be capable of evaporating from the substrate surface under normal ambient conditions or upon heating.

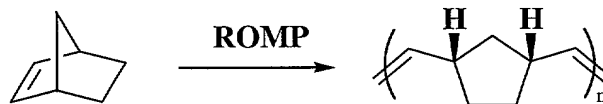
The amount of catalyst applied to the substrate should be sufficient to effect the metathesis polymerization. The amount varies depending upon a variety of factors including substrate type and desired properties but it could range from 0.001 to 10,
15 preferably, 0.01 to 5 and more preferably 0.1 to 5 mg/cm² substrate surface area.

The adhesive or coating of the invention offers numerous ease-of-use advantages. The metathesis polymerization occurs under normal ambient conditions in air regardless of whether moisture is present. There is no need for an exterior energy source such as radiation, thermal or photochemical for curing to produce the adhesive or coating. Thus,
20 the adhesive or coating will adhere to thermally or solvent sensitive surfaces. In addition, there are a minimal number of steps according to the invention. There is no need to initially react the substrate surface to form any particular type of functional groups on the surface. There is no need for multiple, carefully controlled steps required for forming so-called monolayers or self-assembling layers. The bond formed by the method of the
25 invention displays remarkable adhesive strength considering the ease-of-use of the method.

A further significant advantage is that the method of the invention is environmentally-friendly. The catalyst can be delivered to the substrate surface with an aqueous carrier fluid. Substantially pure or technical grade metathesizable
30 monomer/oligomer can be used and the monomer/oligomer is substantially 100% reactive. Consequently, there are substantially no volatile organic solvents used according to one embodiment of the invention.

Although not bound by any theory, it is believed that the adhesive or coating formed according to the invention achieves its remarkable bonding due to a number of factors. The monomer and/or catalyst diffuses readily into the substrate surface, particularly elastomeric substrates. As a result of this diffusion, an interpenetrating network develops between the polymer chains formed from the metathesizable material and molecular structure of the substrate material. Moreover, the metathesis polymerization reaction may well also encourage the formation of strong covalent bonds formed between molecules of the metathesizable material and molecules of the substrate. A unique advantage of the coating is its excellent adherence to the substrate surface.

The adhesive or coating is an addition polymer formed via the metathesis reaction. The resulting polymer should be capable of forming a continuous film. Olefin metathesis typically yields polymers having an unsaturated linear backbone. The degree of unsaturation functionality of the repeat backbone unit of the polymer is the same as that of the monomer. With a norbornene reactant, the resulting polymer should have a structure represented by:



wherein n can be 1 to 20,000, preferably 1 to 500, more preferably 1 to 100, and most preferably 10 to 100. The molar ratio of norbornene reactant to catalyst should range from 20,000:1 to 1:1, preferably 500:1 to 1:1, and most preferably 100:1 to 10:1.

The resulting polymer film can be brittle, but surprisingly superior bonding occurs even with flexible substrates. It appears that any cracking of the film does not propagate into the substrate.

According to a preferred embodiment of the invention the liquid catalyst (either by itself or as a component of a multi-component catalyst composition) is applied to the substrate surface. The catalyst can be applied to achieve continuous surface coverage or coverage only in predetermined selected areas by any conventional coating/printing means such as spraying, dipping, brushing, wiping, roll-coating or the like. The metathesizable material can be contacted with the resulting catalyzed-coated surface when it is still wet. However, the catalyst carrier fluid preferably is allowed to evaporate and then the metathesizable material is applied to the dry catalyzed-coated surface. Evaporation of the catalyst carrier fluid can occur over time in normal ambient conditions or it can be

accelerated by subjecting the catalyst-coated surface to heat or vacuum. A noteworthy advantage of the invention is that the dry catalyst-coated surface remains stable and active for an extended period of time. Although not wishing to be bound by specific limits, it is believed that the dry catalyst-coated surface should retain its activity for at least five minutes, preferably at least 24 hours, more preferably for at least 1 month, and most preferably for at least 6 months. This stability contributes to manufacturing flexibility by providing a relatively long time period during which the metathesizable material may be contacted with the catalyzed surface. For example, a series of substrates can be coated with the catalyst and then stored until needed for coating or bonding. In an alternative embodiment, the catalyst and the metathesizable material can be simultaneously spray applied to the substrate surface.

Once the catalyst has been made available at the substrate surface, the metathesizable material (whether in the form of a second substrate, coating or adhesive) is brought into contact with the catalyst on the substrate surface. The metathesizable material typically begins to react upon contact with the catalyst. Film formation is caused by the metathesis polymerization of the metathesizable material to form a substantially linear polymer. The film-forming rate could be accelerated by addition of either Brønsted acids, Lewis acids or CuCl to either the catalyst composition or the metathesizable composition. Methods for contacting the metathesizable material to the catalyst-coated substrate surface depend upon the intended application.

If the metathesizable material is itself intended to form a coating, then it can be applied in a liquid form under normal ambient conditions to the catalyst-coated substrate surface by any conventional coating/printing means such as spraying, dipping, brushing, wiping, roll-coating or the like. The metathesizable coating material also could be applied by extrusion if it is in the form of a molten material. The coating thickness can be varied according to intended use.

The metathesizable material, especially in the form of a monomer, can be included as a component in a multi-component exterior coating formulation such as a paint or caulk. In such a system the catalyst could be included in a primer formulation that is applied prior to the exterior coating.

If the metathesizable material is intended to form an adhesive for adhering two substrates together, the metathesizable material can be applied in a liquid form under normal ambient conditions directly to the catalyst-coated substrate surface by any

conventional coating/printing means such as spraying, dipping, brushing, wiping, roll-coating or the like. The other substrate surface then is brought into contact with the metathesizable material before curing of metathesizable material is complete. Preferably, however, the metathesizable material is applied to the substrate surface that is not coated with the catalyst and the metathesizable adhesive-coated substrate and the catalyst-coated substrate can be brought into contact under normal ambient conditions to effect the adhesive bonding. The metathesizable material can be applied in a liquid form under normal ambient conditions directly to the non-catalyst-coated substrate surface by any conventional coating/printing means such as spraying, dipping, brushing, wiping, roll-coating or the like. The metathesizable material can be allowed to dry or remain wet prior to bringing the two substrates together. The metathesizable adhesive material also could be applied in both of these alternative methods by extrusion if it is in the form of a molten material. If the metathesizable material is a solid at room temperature, then it should be heated to at least partially melt or become a semi-solid in order to facilitate bonding. Pressure also could be applied to a solid metathesizable material to achieve a micro liquid surface layer.

The types of substrate surfaces that can be coated or bonded according to the invention vary widely. The substrates, of course, are articles of manufacture that are themselves useful. Such substrates could include machined parts made from metal and elastomers, molded articles made from elastomers or engineering plastics, extruded articles such as fibers or parts made from thermoplastics or thermosets, sheet or coil metal goods, fiberglass, wood, paper, ceramics, glass and the like. As used herein "substrate" does not include conventional catalyst supports made from bulk materials such as alumina or silica. Conventional catalyst supports are useful only to support a catalyst to effect polymerization, but would not be useful by themselves without the catalyst.

Illustrative elastomer substrates include natural rubber or synthetic rubber such as polychloroprene, polybutadiene, polyisoprene, styrene-butadiene copolymer rubber, acrylonitrile-butadiene copolymer rubber ("NBR"), ethylene-propylene copolymer rubber ("EPM"), ethylene-propylene-diene terpolymer rubber ("EPDM"), butyl rubber, brominated butyl rubber, alkylated chlorosulfonated polyethylene rubber, hydrogenated nitrile rubber ("HNBR"), silicone rubber, fluorosilicone rubber, poly(n-butyl acrylate), thermoplastic elastomer and the like as well as mixtures thereof.

Illustrative engineering plastic substrates useful in the invention include polyester, polyolefin, polyamide, polyimide, polynitrile, polycarbonate, acrylic, acetal, polyketone, polyarylate, polybenzimidazoles, polyvinyl alcohol, ionomer, polyphenyleneoxide, polyphenylenesulfide, polyaryl sulfone, styrenic, polysulfone, polyurethane, polyvinyl chloride, epoxy and polyether ketones.

Illustrative metal substrates include iron, steel (including stainless steel and electrogalvanized steel), lead, aluminum, copper, brass, bronze, MONEL metal alloy, nickel, zinc, tin, gold, silver, platinum, palladium and the like. Prior to application of the catalyst according to the invention the metal surface can be cleaned pursuant to one or more methods known in the art such as degreasing and grit-blasting and/or the metal surface can be converted or coated via phosphatizing, electrodeposition, or autodeposition.

Illustrative fiber substrates include fiberglass, polyester, polyamide (both nylon and aramid), polyethylene, polypropylene, carbon, rayon and cotton.

Illustrative fiber-reinforced or -impregnated composite substrates include fiberglass-reinforced prepreg ("FRP"), sheet molding compound ("SMC") and fiber-reinforced elastomer composites. In the case of fiber-reinforced elastomer composites, fiber substrates can be sandwiched between and bonded to outer elastomer layers to form a composite multilayer composite structure such as tires, belts for the automotive industry, hoses, air springs and the like. The metathesizable adhesive of the invention could be used to bond fiber reinforcing cord to tire materials.

The adhesive embodiment of the invention could also be used to make fiber-reinforced or -impregnated composites themselves. For example, the catalyst can be applied to the fiber or cord and then either a separate metathesizable material is contacted with the catalyst-treated fiber or cord so as to form an adhesive with the composite matrix material or the composite matrix material is itself metathesizable.

The invention is particularly useful to adhere two substrates to each other. The types of substrates mentioned above could all be bonded together according to the invention. The substrates can each be made from the same material or from different materials. The invention is especially useful in bonding post-vulcanized or cured elastomer, particularly to a substrate made from a different material such as metal.

It has been found that superior bonding of cured elastomer substrates is obtained if the metathesizable material is applied to the cured elastomer substrate surface and then the adhesive-applied elastomer substrate is contacted with the catalyst-coated other substrate. This procedure is shown schematically in Figure 1. This preferred method is especially applicable to bonding cured elastomer to metal and cured elastomer to cured elastomer. The catalyst is applied to the surface of the metal substrate and allowed to dry. The metathesizable adhesive is applied to the surface of the elastomer substrate. The catalyst-coated metal substrate and the adhesive-applied substrate are brought together under minimal pressure that is adequate simply to hold the substrates together and in place until the metathesis reaction initiated by contact with the catalyst has progressed to the point of curing sufficient to provide at least a "green strength" bond. Depending upon the rate of diffusion of metathesizable material into the substrate and the rate of evaporation of the metathesizable material, there may be a lapse of up to 30 minutes before the two substrates are brought together, but preferably the lapse is about 30 seconds to about 5 minutes. In the case of bonding cured EPDM to steel, green strength appears to develop within approximately five to ten minutes after the substrates are contacted together and sufficiently high bond strength appears to develop within approximately thirty minutes after the substrates are contacted together.

The bonding process of the invention is particularly useful for bonding a substrate made from a thermoplastic elastomer such as SANTOPRENE® to another thermoplastic elastomer substrate or to a substrate made from a different material. SANTOPRENE® is the trade designation of a thermoplastic elastomer ("TPE") commercially available from Advanced Elastomer Systems that consists of elastomer particles dispersed throughout a continuous matrix of thermoplastic material. Such TPE blends are described in detail in U.S. Patent No. 5,609,962, incorporated herein by reference. As used herein, TPE also includes thermoplastic olefins ("TPO") such as those described in U.S. Patent No. 5,073,597, incorporated herein by reference.

TPE's are well known. Many TPE's contain principally polyolefin, such as a blend of polypropylene homopolymer and a copolymer of propylene with another α -olefin like 1-octene. According to the '962 patent monoolefin monomers having 2 to 7 carbon atoms are suitable, such as ethylene, propylene, 1-butene, isobutylene, 1-pentene, 1-hexene, 1-octene, 3-methyl-1-pentene, 4-methyl-1-pentene, 5-methyl-1-hexene, mixtures thereof and copolymers thereof with (meth)acrylates and/or vinyl acetates. Preferred

TPE's are made from monomers having 3 to 6 carbon atoms, with propylene being preferred. The polypropylene can be highly crystalline isotactic or syndiotactic polypropylene.

A portion of the polyolefin component in a TPE can be a functionalized polyolefin according to the '962 patent. In other words, non-functionalized polyolefins and functionalized polyolefins can be blended or mixed together to form the TPE. The polyolefins of the functionalized polyolefins can be homopolymers of alpha-olefins such as ethylene, propylene, 1-butene, 1-hexene and 4-methyl-1-pentene and copolymers of ethylene with one or more alpha-olefins. Preferable among the polyolefins are low-density polyethylene, linear low-density polyethylene, medium- and high-density polyethylene, polypropylene, and propylene-ethylene random or block copolymers. The functionalized polyolefins contain one or more functional groups which have been incorporated during polymerization. However, they are preferably polymers onto which the functional groups have been grafted. Such functional group-forming monomers are preferably carboxylic acids, dicarboxylic acids or their derivatives such as their anhydrides.

The elastomer component of TPE is made from olefinic rubbers such as EPM, EPDM, butyl rubber, copolymer of a C₄₋₇ isomonoolefin and a para-alkylstyrene, natural rubber, synthetic polyisoprene, polybutadiene, styrene-butadiene copolymer rubber, nitrile rubber, polychloroprene and mixtures thereof.

According to the '962 patent, the amount of polyolefin is generally from about 10 to about 87 weight percent, the amount of rubber is generally from about 10 to about 70 weight percent, and the amount of the functionalized polyolefin is about 3 to about 80 weight percent, provided that the total amount of polyolefin, rubber and functionalized polyolefin is at least about 35 weight percent, based on the total weight of the polyolefin, rubber, functionalized polyolefin and optional additives.

The olefin rubber component is generally present as small, e.g., micro-size, particles within a continuous polyolefin matrix. The rubber is partially crosslinked (cured) and preferably fully crosslinked or cured. The partial or full crosslinking can be achieved by adding an appropriate rubber curative to the blend of polyolefin and rubber and vulcanizing the rubber to the desired degree under conventional vulcanizing conditions. It is preferred that the rubber be crosslinked by the process of dynamic vulcanization wherein the rubber is vulcanized under conditions of high shear at a

temperature above the melting point of the polyolefin component. The rubber is thus simultaneously crosslinked and dispersed as fine particles within the polyolefin matrix.

The bonding method of the invention is also particularly useful for bonding an elastomeric or plastic tire tread to an elastomeric or plastic tire carcass. As described above, tire tread replacement or retreading generally involves adhering a pre-cured or uncured retread stock directly to a cured tire carcass. The metathesizable adhesive material of the invention can be used to replace the adhesive cushion or cushion gum layer currently used in the retreading art.

The metathesis catalyst is applied to a bonding surface of either the tire carcass or a bonding surface of the tire tread and the metathesizable material is applied to the other bonding surface of the tire carcass or tire tread. Preferably, the catalyst is applied to the tire carcass and the metathesizable material is applied to the tire tread. The carcass of the used tire can be buffed by known means to provide a surface for receiving the catalyst or metathesizable material. It is preferred that the bonding surface is mildly rough or only lightly sanded. The catalyst or metathesizable material – coated retread stock is placed circumferentially around the catalyst or metathesizable-coated tire carcass. The coated surfaces then are contacted together with minimal pressure sufficient simply to hold the tread and carcass together. The tread stock and carcass can be held together during curing of the metathesis material by any conventional means in the retread art such as stapling or placing a cover or film around the tire assembly. Curing is initiated when the surfaces are contacted, green strength begins to develop within approximately five to ten minutes, and high bond strength begins to develop within approximately 15 minutes to one hour.

The resulting tire laminate includes a tire carcass or casing, a tire retread and a metathesis polymer adhesive layer between the carcass and retread. The tire laminate is useful for various types of vehicle tires such as passenger car tires, light and medium truck tires, off-the-road tires, and the like. This bonding process is also applicable to the manufacture of new tires wherein a tread is applied to a treadles tire casing or carcass. The catalyst and metathesizable material typically are applied in liquid form.

Retread or tread stock is well known in the art and can be any cured or uncured conventional synthetic or natural rubber such as rubbers made from conjugated dienes having from 4 to 10 carbon atoms, rubbers made from conjugated diene monomers having from 4 to 10 carbon atoms with vinyl substituted aromatic monomers having from 8 to 12 carbon atoms, and blends thereof. Such rubbers generally contain various antioxidants,

fillers such as carbon black, oils, sulfur, accelerators, stearic acid, and antiozonants and other additives. Retread or tread stock can be in the form of a strip that is placed around the outer periphery of the concentric circular tire carcass or casing. The cured carcass is similarly well known in the art and is made from conjugated dienes such as polyisoprene or natural rubber, rubbers made from conjugated diene monomers having from 4 to 10 carbon atoms with vinyl substituted aromatic monomers having from 8 to 12 carbon atoms, and blends thereof. Such rubbers generally contain various antioxidants, fillers such as carbon black, oils, sulfur, accelerators, stearic acid, and antiozonants and other additives.

The invention will be described in more detail by way of the following non-limiting examples. Unless otherwise indicated, the steel coupons used in the examples are made from grit-blasted, 1010 fully hardened, cold rolled steel, the cured EPDM rubber strips are available from British Tire and Rubber under the designation 96616 and all bonding and coating was performed at normal ambient conditions.

Primary adhesion of the bonded samples was tested according to ASTM-D 429 Method B. The bonded samples are placed in an Instron and the elastomeric substrate is peeled away from the other substrate at an angle of 180° at 50.88mm (2 inches) per minute. The mean load at maximum load and the mean energy-to-break point are measured. After being pulled apart, the samples are inspected to determine the failure mode. The most desirable failure mode is rubber tear – a portion of the elastomeric material of one substrate remains on the other substrate. Rubber tear indicates that the adhesive is stronger than the elastomeric material.

Example 1 – Bonding of EPDM-to-Metal – Application of Catalyst by Drip or Flooding Process

A catalyst solution was prepared by dissolving 0.021 g of $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2=\text{CHPh}$ in 1.5 ml of CH_2Cl_2 . Three grit-blasted steel coupons were prepared by pipetting 0.5 ml of the catalyst solution via syringe onto each coupon to just cover its surface (34.9 mm x 25.4 mm) and the solvent allowed to evaporate for three to four minutes in the open laboratory atmosphere. This gave ≥ 7 mg of $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2=\text{CHPh}$ per coupon. The metal coupons were usually washed with acetone and dried prior to application of catalyst solution, but this was not required. In this example, the coupons were unwashed. EPDM

rubber strips were prepared by washing the bonding surface (34.9 mm x 25.4 mm) with acetone, drying at room temperature for 3 to 4 minutes, and then applying via syringe 0.03 ml of ENB to each coupon and spreading it evenly with the needle tip. The catalyst-coated metal coupon was immediately placed on top of the ENB-coated EPDM strip so that both treated surfaces contacted each other and a weight of approximately 100 gm was placed on top of the mated area. The samples sat at ambient conditions overnight. All the samples could not be pulled apart by hand. They were evaluated using a 180° peel test on an Instron and showed only EPDM rubber tear on failure. A total of 12 samples were tested and the mean load at maximum load was 273.04 (N) and the mean energy to break was 37.87 (J).

Example 2 – Bonding of EPDM-to-Metal

This testing was performed as preliminary screening to evaluate different application methods for bonding EPDM-to-metal. The process described in Example 1 was used to apply the $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2=\text{CHPh}$ catalyst solution or ENB to either a grit-blasted steel coupon or EPDM rubber strip. The results are shown below in Table 1. Based on these results, it appears that the best bonding method occurred when the catalyst was applied to the metal and the ENB was applied to the EPDM. In Table 1 the substrate type listed under the catalyst or monomer is the substrate to which the catalyst or monomer is applied.

Table 1. Comparison Bonding between Application Surfaces

Catalyst	Monomer	Bond	Notes
metal	rubber	good	Could not pull apart by hand in tension.
Metal ^a	metal ^a	variable	One sample pulled apart while the other two could not be pulled apart totally and showed rubber tear.
Metal ^a	metal ^a	variable	Fresh catalyst soln used. One sample pulled apart while the other two could not be pulled apart totally and showed rubber tear.
Rubber	metal	poor	Adhesion to rubber was good, poor to metal.
Rubber ^b	rubber ^b	poor	Adhesion to rubber was good, poor to metal.
Rubber ^b	rubber ^b	poor	Fresh catalyst soln used. Adhesion to rubber was good, poor to metal.

a) Catalyst applied to metal surface followed by application of ENB before mating.

- a) Catalyst applied to EPDM surface followed by application of ENB before mating.

Example 3 – Delayed Bonding of Substrates Coated with Catalyst

5 A catalyst solution was applied to grit-blasted metal coupons according to the process described in Example 1, but the catalyst-coated coupons were allowed to dry and stand in ambient conditions in the laboratory (except for being covered from dust) for 3, 10, 20 and 33 days before bonding to the EPDM with ENB. All samples showed EPDM rubber tear when subjected to the 180° peel test. The 3 day samples had a mean load at maximum load of 291.49 (N) and a mean energy to break of 39.29 (J); 10 day samples had a mean load at maximum load of 298.32 (N) and a mean energy to break of 40.18 (J); 20 day samples had a mean load at maximum load of 262.79 (N) and a mean energy to break of 35.76 (J); and the 33 day samples had a mean load at maximum load of 313.26 (N) and a mean energy to break of 48.48 (J).

Example 4 – Application of Catalyst to Substrate by Brush Process.

15 A catalyst solution was prepared by dissolving 0.021 g of $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2=\text{CHPh}$ to 1.5 ml of CH_2Cl_2 in a screw-cap vial under N_2 . This solution was applied by brush to three grit-blasted steel coupons over the surface to be bonded (34.9 mm x 25.4 mm) and the solvent allowed to evaporate in the open laboratory atmosphere during the brushing process, thus leaving the catalyst powder evenly distributed over the metal coupon surface. After drying, all prepared samples were weighed to determine the amount of catalyst on the surface which was 5.8 ± 1.8 mg per coupon. When the first-made solution was depleted, another batch of fresh catalyst solution was prepared as described above. A total of 12 samples were prepared in this manner. EPDM rubber strips were prepared by washing the bonding surface (34.9 mm x 25.4 mm) with acetone, drying at room temperature for 3 to 4 minutes, and then applying via syringe 0.03 ml of ENB to each coupon and spreading it evenly with the needle tip. The catalyst-coated metal coupon was immediately placed on top of the ENB-coated EPDM strip so that both treated surfaces contacted each other and a weight of approximately 100 gm was placed on top of the mated area. The samples sat at ambient conditions overnight. The next morning, no failure was observed on attempted pulling the samples apart by hand. They were

evaluated using a 180° peel test on an Instron and showed evenly distributed rubber tear on the EPDM on failure. A total of 12 specimens were tested and showed a mean load at maximum load of 283.87 (N) and mean energy to break of 41.72 (J).

5 Example 5 – Application of Waterborne Catalyst to Substrate

A catalyst solution was prepared by dissolving 0.015 g of $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2=\text{CHPh}$ and 0.006 g of dodecyltrimethylammonium bromide (“DTAB”) surfactant (0.488 w/w%) in 1.21 g of water. The aqueous catalyst solution was brushed onto two grit-blasted metal coupons using the procedure described in Example 4 except that the coupons were heated on a hot-plate at 40°C to aid in water removal. The coupons were cooled to room temperature and bonded to EPDM with 0.04 ml of ENB as described in Example 4. The next morning the samples could be pulled apart by hand.

In another example, a catalyst solution was prepared from 0.0272 g of $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2=\text{CHPh}$ and 0.0024 g of DTAB (0.068 w/w%) in 3.5 g of water. The aqueous catalyst solution was brushed onto three grit-blasted metal coupons as described above, cooled to room temperature, and bonded to EPDM with 0.04 ml of ENB as described in Example 4. They were evaluated using a 180° peel test on an Instron and showed rubber tear on the EPDM on failure. A total of three specimens were tested and showed a mean load at maximum load of 215.07 (N) and mean energy to break of 23.09 (J).

Example 6 – ENB Monomer Residence Time on EPDM Substrate

Bonding of EPDM to grit-blasted steel coupons was performed according to Example 1 except that 0.04 ml of ENB was allowed to stand on the EPDM surface to be bonded for 0, 2, and 4 minutes before bonding to the metal. For the 4 minute sample, an additional 0.03 ml of ENB was applied onto two of the EPDM strips since the liquid absorbed into the EPDM. All samples exhibited EPDM rubber tear when subjected to the 180° peel test. The 0 minute samples had a mean load at maximum load of 256.41 (N) and a mean energy to break of 29.45 (J); 2 minutes samples had a mean load at maximum load of 273.12 (N) and a mean energy to break of 35.34 (J); and the 4 minutes samples had a mean load at maximum load of 247.28 (N) and a mean energy to break of 22.82 (J).

Example 7 – EPDM-to-Metal Bonding Using Different Steel Substrates

Phosphatized and unprocessed 1010 steel were bonded to EPDM rubber according to the procedure described in Example 1. Bonding strength was reduced compared to grit-blasted steel, but all the samples still exhibited some EPDM rubber tear when subjected to the 180° peel strength test. The phosphatized steel samples had a mean load at maximum load of 158.69 (N) and a mean energy to break of 13.49 (J); and the unprocessed 1010 steel samples had a mean load at maximum load of 209.07 (N) and a mean energy to break of 19.88 (J).

Example 8 – Application of Catalyst to Substrate by Spray Process.

A catalyst solution was prepared by dissolving 0.5 g of $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2=\text{CHPh}$ in 20 ml of CH_2Cl_2 . The catalyst solution was sprayed onto 12 grit-blasted steel coupons in a sweeping pattern until even-appearing coverage of the surface to be bonded (34.9 mm x 25.4 mm) was obtained. The solvent was allowed to evaporate for 1.5 hours in the open laboratory atmosphere. After drying, all prepared samples were weighed to determine the amount of catalyst on the surface, which was 9.0 ± 0.95 mg per coupon. EPDM rubber strips were prepared by washing the bonding surface (34.9 mm x 25.4 mm) with acetone, drying at room temperature for 3 to 4 minutes, and then applying via syringe 0.06 ml of ENB to each coupon and spreading it evenly with the needle tip. The catalyst-coated metal coupon was immediately placed on top of the ENB-coated EPDM strip so that both treated surfaces contacted each other and a weight of approximately 100 g was placed on top of the mated area. The samples sat at ambient conditions overnight. The next morning, all samples could not be pulled apart by hand and showed only EPDM rubber tear after analysis on an Instron. A total of 12 samples were tested and displayed a mean load at maximum load of 352.47 (N) and a mean energy to break of 61.23 (J).

Example 9 – EPDM-to-Metal Bonding Using Other Metals

A catalyst solution was prepared by dissolving 0.030 g of $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2=\text{CHPh}$ in 2.5 ml of CH_2Cl_2 . The catalyst solution was applied to steel Q-panel, aluminum, and

chromated aluminum metal coupons and the metal coupons were bonded to EPDM rubber strips with 0.04 ml of ENB monomer per coupon as described in Example 4. Three separate but identical batches of catalyst solution were used to prepare the metal coupons, which resulted in 7.3 ± 1.2 mg catalyst per coupon after weighing. The specimens were analyzed on an Instron with a 180° peel test. All three metals showed a very small amount of rubber tear with adhesive failure as the primary failure mode as most of the ENB polymer film was attached to the rubber on failure. Higher bond strengths were observed with the chromated aluminum surfaces.

Table 2. 180° Peel Test Data for EPDM-to-Steel, -Aluminum, and -Chromated Aluminum Specimens.

Sample Type	Load at Max. Load (N)	Energy to Break (J)
Steel Q-Panel	81.08	3.91
Steel Q-Panel	87.08	3.78
Steel Q-Panel	79.95	3.04
Mean	82.71	3.58
Al	84.45	3.59
Al	82.03	4.37
Al	114.25	6.33
Mean	93.58	4.76
chrom. Al	173.28	13.00
chrom. Al	113.86	6.88
chrom. Al	144.55	8.54
Mean	143.89	9.47

Example 10 – Santoprene®-to-Metal Bonding Examples

A catalyst solution was prepared by dissolving 0.030 g of $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2=\text{CHPh}$ in 3.0 ml of CH_2Cl_2 . The catalyst solution was applied to grit-blasted steel coupons and the steel coupons were bonded to three samples of four types of Santoprene® (101-64, 201-64, 201-87 and 8201-90) with 0.08 ml of ENB monomer per coupon as described in Example 4. Weighing revealed on average that 9.4 ± 1.2 mg of catalyst was contained per coupon. The rubber surface was sanded prior to application of monomer for each type. The bonded specimens were analyzed on the Instron with the 180° peel test and the results are shown below in Table 3. All three samples of both softer rubbers, 101-64 and 201-64, showed excellent rubber tear while the stiffer rubbers, 201-87 and 8201-90, showed no rubber tear and adhesive failure was prominent with most of the ENB polymer film

attached to the rubber after peeling these specimens apart. Good bond strength data were observed for all specimens.

Table 3. 180° Peel Test Data for Rubber-to-Metal Bonded Sanded Santoprene® Specimens.

Sample Type	Load at Max. Load (N)	Energy to Break (J)
101-64	106.60	2.49
101-64	98.75	5.60
101-64	105.32	2.25
Mean	103.56	3.45
201-87	72.76	3.69
201-87	87.64	3.27
201-87	103.56	3.96
Mean	87.99	3.64
201-64	72.45	4.09
201-64	114.54	3.30
201-64	90.27	5.41
Mean	92.42	4.27
8201-90	165.54	4.35
8201-90	165.24	6.02
8201-90	230.06	8.54
Mean	186.94	6.30

Example 11 – Natural Rubber-to-Grit-Blasted Steel Bonding

$\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2=\text{CHPh}$ was applied to grit-blasted steel coupons and bonded with 0.10 ml of ENB monomer per coupon using the process described in Example 4. Four natural rubber samples were prepared. Two samples were sanded and two samples remained unsanded. The mated specimens were allowed sit over a two day period. On the third day, the two specimens prepared from the sanded natural rubber pulled apart by hand. A thin ENB polymer film was left on the natural rubber strip and some rubber tear was observed. The two specimens prepared from unsanded natural rubber could not be pulled apart by hand and were analyzed on the Instron using a 180° peel test. The bonded specimens had a mean load at maximum load of 183.14 (N) and a mean energy to break of 12.20 (J). Rubber tear was observed for the sample with the higher values.

Example 12 – EPDM-to-Grit-Blasted Steel Bonding with MoTB Catalyst

A catalyst solution was prepared by dissolving 0.021 g of 2,6-diisopropyl-phenylimido neophylidene molybdenum (VI) bis-*t*-butoxide (MoTB) in 2 ml of CH₂Cl₂. The catalyst solution was applied to grit-blasted steel coupons and then the steel coupons were bonded to EPDM rubber strips with 0.08-0.09 ml of ENB monomer per coupon as described in Example 4. Because of catalyst sensitivity to air and moisture, all handling of rubber and metal coupons and catalyst solutions was performed in a glove box under an argon atmosphere. Once bonded, the samples were kept in the glove box until mechanical tests were performed. The original grit-blasted metal and rubber coupons had been stored in the glove box for several months to ensure complete removal of any water or oxygen contamination. This was later found to be unnecessary as bonding was observed even with samples that had only a few hours residence time in the glove box. It was noted that within 5 – 10 seconds after mating the two surfaces, the coupons could not be moved around on top of each other suggesting that polymerization had occurred. All specimens were analyzed on an Instron using the 180° peel test. The results are means for two separate data sets: the original two bonded specimens (long residence time in the glove box) – mean load at maximum load of 46.57 (N) and mean energy to break of 1.54 (J) and three new specimens (surfaces were thoroughly washed with acetone prior to placing in the glove box followed by washing with CH₂Cl₂ in the box prior to addition of monomer) – mean load at maximum load of 139.26 (N) and mean energy to break of 11.12 (J). Some rubber tear was observed on all specimens except one.

Example 13 – EPDM-to-Grit-Blasted Steel Bonding using Homobimetallic Ruthenium Catalyst.

A catalyst solution was prepared by dissolving 0.030 g of RuCl₂(*p*-cymene)-RuCl₂(PCy₃)₂=CHPh in 3.1 ml of CH₂Cl₂. The catalyst solution was applied to grit-blasted steel coupons and then the steel coupons were bonded to EPDM rubber strips with 0.08 ml of ENB monomer per coupon as described in Example 4. The mated specimens were analyzed on the Instron using a 180° peel test. The bonded specimens had a mean load at maximum load of 226.60 (N) and a mean energy to break of 26.78 (J). Rubber tear was observed for all specimens.

Example 14 – EPDM-to-Grit-Blasted Steel Bonding using DCPD as Monomer.

A catalyst solution was prepared by dissolving 0.031 g of $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2=\text{CHPh}$ in 3.2 ml of CH_2Cl_2 . The catalyst solution was applied to grit-blasted steel coupons and the steel coupons then were bonded to EPDM rubber strips with DCPD monomer as described in Example 4. The procedure for application of the DCPD varied slightly from that with ENB. The EPDM surface was washed with acetone prior to application of DCPD monomer, which required gentle melting of the distilled dicyclopentadiene with a heat gun, pipetting the liquid onto the EPDM surface and spreading the liquid with a pipette. On cooling, the DCPD solidified. Once the monomer was applied, the DCPD coated surface was gently heated with a heat gun to melt the solid; the metal and rubber parts were immediately mated and weighted down with approximately 100 grams. The mated specimens were analyzed on the Instron using a 180° peel test. The bonded specimens had a mean load at maximum load of 290.78 (N) and a mean energy to break of 44.44 (J). Rubber tear was observed for all specimens.

Example 15 – EPDM-to-Grit-Blasted-Steel Bonding using Methylidenenorbornene as Monomer.

A catalyst solution was prepared by dissolving 0.031 g of $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2=\text{CHPh}$ in 3.2 ml of CH_2Cl_2 , applied to three grit-blasted steel coupons, and then the steel coupons were bonded to EPDM with 0.10 ml of methylidenenorbornene monomer per coupon as described in Example 4. The mated specimens were analyzed on the Instron using a 180° peel test. The bonded specimens had a mean load at maximum load of 40.55 (N) and a mean energy to break of 1.48 (J).

Example 16 – EPDM-to-EPDM Bonding

A catalyst solution was prepared by dissolving 0.030 g of $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2=\text{CHPh}$ in 2 ml of CH_2Cl_2 . The catalyst solution was applied to two EPDM strips. Each catalyst-coated EPDM strip was bonded to another EPDM strip with 0.02 ml of ENB monomer per strip as described in Example 1. The EPDM rubber strips were washed with acetone and allowed to dry prior to application of either catalyst solution or ENB monomer. Two strips were bonded in a lap-shear configuration surface (34.9 mm x 25.4 mm);

examination of the specimens on the next day revealed they could not be pulled apart by hand. They were then analyzed by a lap shear tensile test on an Instron after three months of standing at ambient conditions and showed an average load at break of 419.42 (N).

A catalyst solution was prepared by dissolving 0.027 g of $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2=\text{CHPh}$ in 2.5 ml of CH_2Cl_2 . The catalyst solution was applied to three EPDM strips. Each catalyst-coated EPDM strip was bonded to an EPDM strip with 0.07-0.10 ml of ENB monomer per strip as described in Example 4. The EPDM rubber strips were washed with acetone and allowed to dry prior to application of either catalyst solution or ENB monomer. Six specimens were bonded in 180° peel test mode. Three were sanded before bonding. All specimens bonded and could not be pulled apart by hand and were analyzed on an Instron using a 180° peel test. The sanded specimens had a mean load at maximum load of 166.51 (N) and a mean energy to break of 25.56 (J); and the unsanded specimens had a mean load at maximum load of 176.16 (N) and a mean energy to break of 26.97 (J). Failure analysis showed that the sanded specimens had rubber tear but the unsanded specimens had deeper rubber tear with chunks torn away.

Example 17 – EPDM-to-EPDM Bonding with MoTB Catalyst

Two separate catalyst solutions were prepared to self-bond unsanded and sanded EPDM specimens. The first solution was prepared by dissolving 0.0216 g of 2,6-diisopropylphenylimido neophylidene molybdenum (VI) bis-*t*-butoxide (MoTB) in 2 ml of CH_2Cl_2 . The catalyst solution was applied to two unsanded EPDM rubber strips that were then bonded to EPDM rubber strips with 0.08 ml of ENB monomer per coupon as described in Example 12. The second solution was prepared by dissolving 0.0211 g of 2,6-diisopropylphenylimido neophylidene molybdenum (VI) bis-*t*-butoxide (MoTB) in 0.7 ml of CH_2Cl_2 . The catalyst solution was applied to sanded EPDM rubber strips that were then bonded to EPDM rubber strips with 0.13 ml of ENB monomer per coupon as described in Example 12. All specimens were analyzed on an Instron using the 180° peel test. The results are means for two separate data sets: the original two unsanded bonded specimens (long residence time in the glove box) – mean load at maximum load of 9.41 (N) and mean energy to break of 0.27 (J) and two new specimens (surfaces were sanded prior to placing in the glove box followed by washing with CH_2Cl_2 in the box prior to

addition of monomer) – mean load at maximum load of 12.97 (N) and mean energy to break of 0.76 (J). No rubber tear was observed on any specimen.

Example 18 – EPDM-to-EPDM Bonding using Homobimetallic Ruthenium Catalyst and ENB.

A catalyst solution was prepared by dissolving 0.031 g of $\text{RuCl}_2(p\text{-cymene})\text{-RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2=\text{CHPh}$ in 3.1 ml of CH_2Cl_2 . The catalyst solution was applied to three EPDM rubber strips that were then bonded to EPDM rubber strips with 0.16 ml of ENB monomer per coupon as described in Example 4. The mated specimens were analyzed on the Instron using a 180° peel test. The bonded specimens had a mean load at maximum load of 126.28 (N) and a mean energy to break of 11.38 (J). Rubber tear was observed for all specimens.

Example 19 – EPDM-to-EPDM Bonding using DCPD as Monomer.

A catalyst solution was prepared by dissolving 0.031 g of $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2=\text{CHPh}$ in 3.1 ml of CH_2Cl_2 . The catalyst solution was applied to three EPDM strips that were then bonded to EPDM strips with DCPD monomer as described in Examples 4 and 14. The mated specimens were analyzed on the Instron using a 180° peel test. The bonded specimens had a mean load at maximum load of 181.75 (N) and a mean energy to break of 26.46 (J). Rubber tear was observed for all specimens.

Example 20 – Rubber-to-Rubber Bonding Using Differently Cured Rubbers

A catalyst solution was prepared by dissolving 0.031 g of $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2=\text{CHPh}$ in 3.2 ml of CH_2Cl_2 . This solution was applied to three rubber strips that were then self-bonded with ENB monomer (see Tables 4 and 5 for the amount of ENB applied to each specimen) as described in Example 4. Once this catalyst solution had been depleted, another identical batch was prepared and used to bond another three specimens. Both EPDM and natural rubber A225P strips were molded and cured to different extents of cure as shown in Tables 4 and 5. The extent cure is shown as a percentage that was determined on a Monsanto Oscillating Disk Rheometer (for example, T_{90} = time at 90%

of maximum torque). Surface pretreatment of both surface types involved washing with acetone. The A225P was sanded while the EPDM remained unsanded. The EPDM was cured at 100, 70 and 40% and the A225P was cured at 100, 90, 70 and 40%. Instron results from the 180° peel test are shown in Tables 4 (EPDM) and 5 (A225P).

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Table 4. 180° Peel Test Data for Extent of Cure Study for EPDM-to-EPDM Specimens.

Sample Type	Amount of Monomer (ml)	Load at Max. Load (N)	Energy to Break (J)
100%	0.16	178.58	24.87
100%	0.16	162.50	23.44
100%	0.16	173.38	24.99
Mean		171.48	24.43
70%	0.16	251.00	65.69
70%	0.16	226.94	52.32
70%	0.16	236.04	57.10
Mean		238.07	58.37
40%	0.10	203.10	50.35
40%	0.13	216.24	52.99
40%	0.15	238.01	63.51
Mean		219.11	55.62

All samples showed excellent rubber tear. However, no deep rubber tear was observed. The 40% EPDM samples showed better rubber tear when compared to the 70 and 100% samples.

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Table 5. 180° Peel Test Data for Extent of Cure Study for A225P-to-A225P Specimens.

Sample Type	Amount of Monomer (ml)	Load at Max. Load (N)	Energy to Break (J)
100%	0.10	375.01	40.07
100%	0.10	304.20	29.16
100%	0.10	396.97	46.42
Mean		358.73	38.55
90%	0.16	334.60	54.27
90%	0.16	261.64	40.10
90%	0.16	285.37	42.51
Mean		293.87	45.63
70%	0.16	297.73	48.58
70%	0.18	264.58	42.11
70%	0.18	310.87	51.10
Mean		291.06	47.26
40%	0.10	328.91	59.14
40%	0.14	356.18	63.42
40%	0.16	420.21	76.88
Mean		368.44	66.48

The 100% A225P showed good rubber tear, and the 90, 70 and 40% A225P showed deep rubber tear. It should be noted that the 100% A225P strips were approximately twice as thick as those for the other three types of cured rubber.

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Example 21 – Santoprene®-to-Santoprene® Bonding

A catalyst solution was prepared by dissolving 0.030 g of $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2=\text{CHPh}$ in 2.5 ml of CH_2Cl_2 . This solution was applied to three strips of four types of Santoprene® (101-64, 201-64, 201-87 and 8201-90), and self-bonded with ENB monomer as described in Example 4. The amount of ENB applied depended on the Santoprene® surface treatment: 0.06 ml for unsanded and 0.16 ml for sanded specimens. Once this catalyst solution had been depleted, another identical batch was prepared and used to bond another three specimens. The bonded specimens were analyzed on an Instron with the 180° peel test and the results are shown in Tables 6 and 7. All unsanded samples showed no rubber tear and displayed adhesive failure as a polymer film was observed on much of the rubber surface. All three 101-64 sanded samples showed excellent rubber tear, two 201-64 samples showed excellent rubber tear, and both stiffer rubbers, 201-87 and 8201-90, showed no rubber tear.

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Table 6. 180° Peel Test Data for Rubber-to-Rubber Using Unsanded Santoprene® Specimens.

Santoprene® Type	Load at Max. Load (N)	Energy to Break (J)
201-64	9.55	0.46
201-64	6.58	0.38
201-64	5.58	0.30
Mean	7.24	0.38
201-87	9.14	0.43
201-87	5.45	0.27
201-87	3.39	0.19
Mean	5.99	0.30
101-64	4.39	0.29
101-64	7.98	0.43
101-64	7.79	0.30
Mean	6.72	0.34
8201-90	7.16	0.14
8201-90	3.68	0.17
8201-90	3.00	0.15
Mean	4.62	0.15

Table 7. 180° Peel Test Data for Rubber-to-Rubber Using Sanded Santoprene® Specimens.

Santoprene® Type	Load at Max. Load (N)	Energy to Break (J)
101-64	85.49	3.38
101-64	93.01	3.11
101-64	58.47	3.59
Mean	78.99	3.36
201-64	48.52	2.61
201-64	107.29	4.29
201-64	60.50	3.40
Mean	72.10	3.43
201-87	67.95	4.00
201-87	63.76	4.03
201-87	73.98	4.36
Mean	68.56	4.13
8201-90	29.85	1.69
8201-90	31.91	1.81
8201-90	21.82	1.28
Mean	27.86	1.60

Example 22 – Tire Retread Applications

A catalyst solution was prepared by dissolving 0.031 g of $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2=\text{CHPh}$ in 3.1 ml of CH_2Cl_2 . Three types of bonding were performed: (1) tread-to-tread (2) carcass-to-carcass and (3) carcass-to-tread. For carcass-to-tread specimens, the catalyst was applied to the carcass and ENB monomer to the tread. The bonding procedure was as described in Example 4. Once the catalyst solution had been depleted another identical batch was prepared. The amount of ENB applied depended on the specimen and is shown in Tables 8 and 9. Mechanical properties were obtained on both unsanded and sanded combinations of carcass and tread stock. The bonded specimens were analyzed on an Instron with the 180° peel test. Table 8 shows data for the unsanded specimens. All unsanded samples showed rubber tear. The tread-to-tread samples showed some superficial rubber tear. The carcass-to-carcass and carcass-to-tread samples showed deep rubber tear.

Table 8. 180° Peel Test Data for Rubber-to-Rubber Bonding Using Unsanded Carcass and Tread Stocks.

Sample Type	Amount of	Load at Max. Load	Energy to Break (J)
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	Monomer (ml)	(N)	
Tread/Tread	0.06	72.84	6.08
Tread/Tread	0.06	60.79	4.90
Tread/Tread	0.08	71.18	7.73
Mean		68.45	6.24
Carcass/Carcass	0.10	261.83	36.81
Carcass/Carcass	0.14	205.64	20.79
Carcass/Carcass	0.16	349.31	48.82
Mean		272.27	35.47
Carcass/Tread	0.06	186.91	29.43
Carcass/Tread	0.08	134.94	17.99
Carcass/Tread	0.10	140.14	16.36
Mean		154.00	21.26

Table 9 shows data for sanded specimens. These all showed rubber tear as well. However, rubber tear was deeper when compared to the unsanded specimens. The tread-to-tread samples showed the least amount of tear but still more than the unsanded version. The carcass-to-carcass samples showed excellent, deep rubber tear. Finally, the carcass-to-tread samples also showed excellent rubber tear but not as good as the carcass-to-carcass samples.

Table 9. 180° Peel Test Data for Rubber-to-Rubber Bonding Using Sanded Carcass and Tread Stocks.

Sample Type	Amount of Monomer (ml)	Load at Max. Load (N)	Energy to Break (J)
Tread/Tread	0.12	146.41	29.31
Tread/Tread	0.12	146.12	29.34
Tread/Tread	0.12	118.27	21.51
Mean		136.93	26.72
Carcass/Carcass	0.16	362.55	50.16
Carcass/Carcass	0.16	421.78	53.61
Carcass/Carcass	0.16	296.06	45.30
Mean		360.13	49.69
Carcass/Tread	0.14	287.73	58.74
Carcass/Tread	0.14	300.87	56.43
Carcass/Tread	0.15	218.00	43.35
Mean		268.86	52.84

Example 23 – Metal-to-Metal Bonding

A catalyst solution was prepared by dissolving 0.021 g of $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2=\text{CHPh}$ in 1.5 ml of CH_2Cl_2 . The catalyst solution was applied to three grit-blasted steel coupons

that were then bonded to other grit-blasted steel coupons with 0.02 – 0.03 ml of ENB monomer per coupon as described in Example 1, except that the monomer was applied to the catalyst coated metal coupon. The other steel coupon was immediately mated to the treated surface and weighted down with a 100 g weight. After three days of sitting at ambient conditions, all three samples could not be pulled apart by hand. The samples were analyzed on an Instron using a lap shear tensile test and showed a mean load at break of 375.99 (N).

Example 24 – Glass-to-Glass Bonding

A catalyst solution was prepared by dissolving 0.040 g of $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2=\text{CHPh}$ in 3.0 ml of CH_2Cl_2 . The catalyst solution was applied to three glass microscope slides that were then bonded to other glass microscope slides with 0.15-0.20 ml of ENB monomer per slide as described in Example 1, except that not all the catalyst solution was used – just a sufficient amount to cover the defined area. The solvent was allowed to evaporate for 3 to 4 minutes before the ENB was pipetted onto the catalyst containing surface. Immediately, the other glass slide was mated onto the other slide and held in place with a 100 g weight. After 1.5 hours, the two glass slides were examined and found to be held together as the substrates could be picked up without falling apart.

Example 25 – Paper-to-Paper Bonding

A catalyst solution prepared from 0.040 g of $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2=\text{CHPh}$ in 3 ml of CH_2Cl_2 was applied to a single piece of laboratory filter paper as described in Example 1. The solvent was allowed to evaporate for approximately 2 minutes. ENB monomer was applied to another piece of filter paper. Immediately, the two paper surfaces were mated and held in place with a 100 g weight. After 1.5 hours, the two paper pieces were examined and found to be held together and could not be pulled apart.

Example 26 – Spray Application of $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2=\text{CHPh}$ and Coating Formation using ENB on Various Substrates

A catalyst solution was prepared by dissolving 0.75 g of $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2=\text{CHPh}$ in 25 ml of CH_2Cl_2 . This solution was then spray applied onto a 7.62 cm x 15.24 cm substrate surface, which had been previously wiped with acetone to remove any surface contamination, in a sweeping pattern until even-appearing coverage was obtained. The solvent was allowed to evaporate for 30 minutes in the open laboratory atmosphere leaving the surface coated with catalyst. Black Santoprene®, manila Santoprene®, acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (ABS), polypropylene, polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA), aluminum, chromated aluminum, stainless steel, polycarbonate sheet, Delrin acetal resin sheet, Mannington Classic uncoated embossed polyvinyl (PVC) flooring (designated “MC”), and Tarkett/Domco polyvinyl flooring (designated “T”) were sprayed with ENB monomer and allowed to dry. Both static and kinetic coefficients of friction of all the coated specimens were measured by determining drag resistance on an Instron (see P.R. Guévin, “Slip Resistance,” in Paint and Coating Testing Manual, Fourteenth Edition of the Gardner-Sward Handbook, J.V. Koleske, ed., ASTM Manual Series: MNL 17, ASTM, Philadelphia, 1995, Chapter 50.) The results are shown below in Tables 10 and 11. For all samples the static and kinetic coefficients of friction were lower after spray coating with ENB compared to the control (e.g., shown in the Table as Aluminum-C) of that sample except in a few cases. Lower static and kinetic coefficients of friction indicate improved surface lubricity.

Table 10. Static and Kinetic Coefficient of Friction Results for Metal Substrates Spray Coated with ENB.

<i>Sample ID</i>	<i>Static COF Mean</i>	<i>Static COF Std Dev</i>	<i>Kinetic COF Mean</i>	<i>Kinetic COF Std Dev</i>
Aluminum-1	0.440	0.086	0.107	0.011
Aluminum-2	0.307	0.078	0.155	0.017
Aluminum-3	0.277	0.041	0.143	0.013
Aluminum-4	0.244	0.047	0.154	0.042
Aluminum-C	0.746	0.150	0.242	0.118
Chromated Aluminum-1	0.263	0.093	0.112	0.025
Chromated Aluminum-2	0.287	0.039	0.162	0.018
Chromated Aluminum-3	0.341	0.076	0.095	0.018

Chromated Aluminum-4	0.256	0.042	0.152	0.014
Chromated Aluminum-C	0.755	0.430	0.233	0.138
Stainless Steel-1	0.397	0.062	0.119	0.013
Stainless Steel-2	0.297	0.049	0.119	0.005
Stainless Steel-3	0.259	0.031	0.131	0.015
Stainless Steel-4	0.256	0.063	0.121	0.005
Stainless Steel-C	0.244	0.008	0.184	0.006

**Table 11. Static and Kinetic Coefficient of Friction Results for Plastic Substrates
Spray Coated with ENB.**

<i>Sample ID</i>	<i>Static COF</i>	<i>Static COF</i>	<i>Kinetic COF</i>	<i>Kinetic COF</i>
	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std Dev</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std Dev</i>
ABS-1	0.216	0.068	0.073	0.011
ABS-2	0.436	0.224	0.075	0.048
ABS-3	0.343	0.108	0.077	0.032
ABS-4	0.172	0.023	0.086	0.015
ABS-C	0.291	0.021	0.163	0.011
Delrin-1	0.550	0.067	0.215	0.039
Delrin-2	0.475	0.080	0.188	0.012
Delrin-C	0.599	0.023	0.521	0.031
EPDM-1	0.535	0.088	0.265	0.040
EPDM-2	0.630	0.078	0.305	0.034
EPDM-3	0.749	0.069	0.174	0.015
EPDM-4	0.296	0.031	0.183	0.012
EPDM-C	2.547	0.036	1.997	0.896
MC-1	0.514	0.063	0.419	0.084
MC-2	0.631	0.187	0.334	0.022
MC-3	0.654	0.097	0.465	0.025
MC-4	0.589	0.061	0.399	0.042
MC-C	1.810	0.198	1.031	0.243
Polycarbonate-1	1.364	0.142	0.083	0.000
Polycarbonate-2	0.989	0.048	0.164	0.048
Polycarbonate-3	0.674	0.162	0.178	0.028
Polycarbonate-4	0.211	0.034	0.187	0.000
Polycarbonate-C	0.963	0.263	0.301	0.011
PMMA-1	0.392	0.156	0.083	0.031
PMMA-2	0.322	0.187	0.086	0.027
PMMA-3	0.433	0.108	0.150	0.054
PMMA-4	0.402	0.176	0.083	0.000
PMMA-C	0.517	0.062	0.386	0.018
Polypropylene-1	0.174	0.029	0.040	0.057
Polypropylene-2	0.145	0.016	0.110	0.026
Polypropylene-3	0.187	0.044	0.122	0.010
Polypropylene-4	0.161	0.041	0.077	0.019
Polypropylene-C	0.394	0.056	0.225	0.057
Black Santoprene-1	0.369	0.064	0.143	0.009
Black Santoprene-2	0.332	0.026	0.145	0.064
Black Santoprene-3	0.290	0.022	0.100	0.027
Black Santoprene-4	0.253	0.008	0.099	0.021
Black Santoprene-C	2.581	0.033	2.204	0.115
Manila Santoprene-1	0.282	0.021	0.080	0.011
Manila Santoprene-2	0.364	0.026	0.107	0.072
Manila Santoprene-3	0.272	0.023	0.112	0.021
Manila Santoprene-4	0.287	0.037	0.080	0.010
Manila Santoprene-C	1.050	0.063	1.065	0.562
T-1	1.379	0.162	0.579	0.022

T-2	1.317	0.129	0.530	0.058
T-C	4.328	0.300	-0.016	0.023

Adhesion measurements were determined by scoring a crosshatch pattern with a razor blade lightly into the coating surface. Five lines approximately 3.2 mm apart and another five lines approximately 3.2 mm apart in crossing pattern. A 50.8-63.5 mm long strip of 25.4 mm width Scotch masking tape (2500-3705) was applied over the crosshatched area and pressed smooth with a finger. After a second or two the tape was pulled quickly from the surface. An adhesion ranking scale was set up with 1 being the best and 5 being the worst (see Table 12).

Table 12. Crosshatch Adhesion Test Definitions.

<i>Value</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	Very excellent-nothing on tape
2	Excellent-just crosshatch pattern
3	Good-crosshatch pattern and specks at edges
4	Fair-crosshatch and between lines
5	Poor-everything pulled up

Adhesion ratings of poly(ENB) coating to rubbery substrates such as Santoprene® and EPDM are shown in Table 13. They show that both Santoprene® specimens gave excellent adhesion with only crosshatch pattern seen on the tape. EPDM adhesion was only a 4 with a single poor coating and 1 with a second uniform coating. As long as a good uniform coating of poly(ENB) was applied, good adhesion to rubbery substrates was observed.

Table 13. Crosshatch Adhesion Test Results for Poly(ENB)
Coatings on Various Substrates.

<i>Sample ID</i>	<i>Adhesion rating</i>	<i>Type of Substrate</i>
Manila Santoprene-4	2	rubbery
Black Santoprene-1	2	rubbery
EPDM-1	4	rubbery
EPDM-4	1	rubbery
Aluminum-4	2	metal
Chromated Aluminum-4	2	metal
Stainless Steel-4	1	metal
Polypropylene-4	2	plastic
ABS-4	1	plastic
Propylene Carbonate-4	1	plastic
PMMA-1	2	plastic

MC-4	5	flooring
T-2	5	flooring
Delrin-2	5	flooring
Silicon Wafer	2	inorganic
Teflon	1 – 2	plastic

Example 27 – Spray Application of $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2=\text{CHPh}$ and Formation of Layered Coatings

A catalyst solution was prepared by dissolving 0.75 g of $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2=\text{CHPh}$ in 25 ml of CH_2Cl_2 . This solution was then spray applied onto the surface of four 7.62 cm x 15.24 cm pieces of EPDM, which had been previously wiped with acetone to remove any surface contamination, in a sweeping pattern until even-appearing coverage was obtained. The solvent was allowed to evaporate for 30 minutes in the open laboratory atmosphere leaving the surface coated with catalyst. The samples were then sprayed with ENB monomer and allowed to stand in the open laboratory atmosphere until not tacky. More ENB was applied to EPDM-4 and the sample allowed to dry overnight. The catalyst and resultant polymer levels are reported in Table 14. The increase in coating weight after the second spraying of ENB on EPDM-4 demonstrated that layers of poly(ENB) could be built up on previous a EPDM surface and that the catalyst remained active.

Table 14. Catalyst and Monomer Levels for Catalyst/ENB Coated EPDM Samples.

Sample ID	Substrate wt (g)	Catalyst wt (g)	1 st Polymer wt (g)	2 nd Polymer wt (g)
EPDM-1	43.1487	0.0258	0.0555	
EPDM-2	43.4636	0.0260	0.0393	
EPDM-3	42.6556	0.0236	0.0365	
EPDM-4	43.9878	0.0264	0.0440	0.2332

Example 28 – Spray Application of $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2=\text{CHPh}$ and Formation of Coatings with Other Monomers

A catalyst solution was prepared by dissolving 0.75 g of $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2=\text{CHPh}$ in 25 ml of CH_2Cl_2 . This solution was then spray applied onto the surface of an ABS specimen (10.16 cm x 15.24 cm), which had been previously wiped with isopropanol to remove any surface contamination, in a sweeping pattern until even-appearing coverage

was obtained. The solvent was allowed to evaporate for 30 minutes in a fume hood in the open laboratory atmosphere leaving the surface coated with catalyst. The samples were then sprayed with DCPD, with methylenenorbornene (MNB), and cyclooctene (CO) monomers and allowed to stand in the open laboratory atmosphere for 2.5 hours before weighing. The catalyst and resultant polymer levels are reported in Table 15. Coefficient of friction data and cross-hatch adhesion data are reported in Tables 15 and 16, respectively. For the cyclooctene specimen, no polymer formation was observed; the cyclooctene appeared to volatilize from the surface.

Table 15. Coefficient of Friction Data for Different Monomers Spray Applied to ABS.

Monomer	Catalyst wt (g)	Polymer wt (g)	Static COF Mean	Static COF std dev	Kinetic COF Mean	Kinetic COF std dev
DCPD	0.167	0.948	0.25	0.03	0.11	0.01
MNB	0.125	0.142	0.27	0.08	0.10	0.01
CO	0.248	-	0.27	0.08	0.10	0.01

Table 16. Cross-Hatch Adhesion Data^a for Different Monomers Spray Applied to ABS.

Monomer	Adhesion Rating
DCPD	1
MNB	3

a) 1 = Excellent-nothing on tape; 2 = Excellent-just crosshatch pattern; 3 = Good-crosshatch pattern and specks at edges; 4 = Fair-crosshatch and between lines; 5 = Poor-everything pulled up.

Example 29 – Coating Formation using MoTB Catalyst and ENB

A catalyst solution was prepared by dissolving 0.1692 g of 2,6-diisopropyl-phenylimido neophylidene molybdenum (VI) bis-*t*-butoxide (MoTB) in 5 ml of CH₂Cl₂. The catalyst solution was applied to a 10.16 cm x 15.24 cm ABS substrate in the glove box as described in Example 12. The catalyst thickened and the surface roughened with thick brush marks because the solvent dissolved the ABS surface. Using a pipette, ENB monomer was applied in front of a 1 mil draw down bar and the bar was pulled down across the catalyst coated area. Upon attempting to draw down the bar a second time, the newly formed coating scratched because the monomer polymerized so quickly. This gave a wrinkled, dark brown coating in the catalyst coated area and a chalky yellow edge where the ENB monomer did not touch.

To eliminate this surface dissolution problem, another MoTB catalyst solution (0.1192 g of MoTB in 3 ml CH_2Cl_2) was again applied to a surface, but this time to a 10.16 cm x 15.24 cm chromated aluminum (AC) substrate. A more uniform coating of poly(ENB) formed on the surface. The chromated alumina coated specimen (AC) showed a static coefficient of friction of 0.44 ± 0.03 and a kinetic coefficient of friction of 0.14 ± 0.05 . These data were obtained for the AC specimen only as the ABS surface was too rough as described above. Cross-hatch adhesion data for both specimens are reported in Table 17.

Table 17. Cross-Hatch Adhesion Data^a for Different Monomers/Substrates.

Monomer	Substrate	Adhesion Rating
ENB	ABS	4
ENB	AC	3

a) 1 = Excellent-nothing on tape; 2 = Excellent-just crosshatch pattern; 3 = Good-crosshatch pattern and specks at edges; 4 = Fair-crosshatch and between lines; 5 = Poor-everything pulled up.

Example 30 – Coatings by Application of Catalyst or Monomer in a Polymer Matrix

A matrix solution was prepared (2 g of PMMA, 0.1 g of $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2=\text{CHPh}$, and 50 ml of CH_2Cl_2) and applied by spray application to a PMMA substrate. The coating was not uniform so three to four drops of the above matrix solution were applied to the PMMA substrate and spread out using a glass rod. On drying, a clear uniform coating formed which was sprayed with ENB.

Changes in surface tension of the coatings were evaluated using a set of Accu-Dyne solutions. These solutions are used to match their surface tensions with the surface in question. A match in surface tension is determined when the applied solution wets the surface being tested. The surface tension of the solution then correlates with the surface tension of the surface.

No change in surface tension was observed before and after spraying ENB on the PMMA/ $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2=\text{CHPh}$ matrix described above ($\gamma = 38$ dynes/cm). More $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2=\text{CHPh}$ was added to the PMMA/ $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2=\text{CHPh}$ matrix thus bringing the total to 0.35 g catalyst in the PMMA matrix. This new solution was coated onto new 5.08 cm x 5.08 cm PMMA substrate, dried, and then sprayed with ENB. The surface tension remained 38 dynes/cm. Again, another addition of catalyst brought the new total

to 0.55 g $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2=\text{CHPh}$ in the PMMA matrix. This surface, which was processed as described above, displayed a surface tension of 34 dynes/cm. This result demonstrated that the catalyst remained active when incorporated into a polymer matrix and that coatings can be applied over this active surface.

5 A solution containing 0.25 g of $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2=\text{CHPh}$ in 15 ml of CH_2Cl_2 was sprayed onto a 10.16 cm x 15.24 cm PMMA substrate surface to provide 0.0384 g of catalyst onto the surface on drying. The overcoat PMMA/ENB matrix (2 ml of ENB, 1 gm of PMMA, in 10 ml of CH_2Cl_2) was applied by glass rod to the catalyst coated surface and the resulting surface tension was 46 dynes/cm). This compares to a surface tension of 10 36 dynes/cm for a control uncoated PMMA substrate.

Example 31 – Coating Paper by Spray Application of $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2=\text{CHPh}$ and Different Monomers

15 Commercial filter paper (Whatman #41) samples were cut into fifteen dogbone-shaped specimens (11 cm overall length, 40 x 7.2 mm draw area) and spray coated with a solution of $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2=\text{CHPh}$ as described in Example 8. After drying in the laboratory air for 30 minutes, the specimens were weighed, and then five specimens were spray coated with DCPD (5 ml), five specimens were spray coated with 20 ethylidenenorbornene (8 ml), and five specimens were spray coated with cyclooctene (5 ml) on one side of the paper. After drying for 16 hours in the fume hood, the specimens were weighed to determine the amount of reacted monomer and their tensile properties determined on an Instron (Table 18). Poly(ENB) and poly(DCPD) coated paper dog-bones showed increased maximum load values, while poly(cyclooctene) did not.

25 Statistical analysis (t-test) revealed increased displacement at maximum load for DCPD at the 95% confidence level. Little poly(cyclooctene) formed likely as a result of its high volatility vs ROMP rate.

Table 18. Tensile Strength Data for Paper Dog-Bone Specimens^a.

ID	Monomer	catalyst amt (g)	coating amt (g)	Displacement at max load (mm) [mean/sd]		Load at max load (Kgf) [mean/sd]	
A	ENB	0.0072	0.0941	0.624	0.187	2.636	0.190
B	DCPD	0.0066	0.0949	0.644	0.083	3.401	0.661
C	cyclooctene	0.0060	0.0018	0.574	0.047	0.894	1.064

D	-	-	-	0.514	0.051	1.024	0.189
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a) Whatman #41 filter paper, 5 samples each.

Example 32 – Fiber Coating by Application of $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2=\text{CHPh}$ and Monomer

5 Kevlar®, Nomex®, and nylon threads (size 69, 0.2032 mm) were cut into 30.48 cm lengths, soaked in a solution containing approximately 0.04 g of $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2=\text{CHPh}$ in 5 ml of CH_2Cl_2 for one minute, and allowed to dry in a straight position. After 20 minutes the threads were sprayed with 8 ml of ENB. After two hours the threads appeared straight and stiff. Tensile properties for these specimens were compared to
10 uncoated threads on an Instron (Table 19). No real differences in tensile data were observed. However, each thread was thicker providing evidence that the threads were indeed coated.

Table 19. Tensile Properties of ENB Coated and Uncoated Threads.

Thread	Load @ Max Load (Kg)	Max. % Strain	Thickness (mm) ^a
Kevlar	3.947±1.089	9.310±2.354	0.27
Kevlar – coated	4.330±0.008	10.659±1.056	0.31
Nylon	2.633±0.477	59.069±17.614	0.26
Nylon – coated	2.601±0.651	31.154±8.324	0.30
Nomex	1.893±0.129	31.289±3.006	0.27
Nomex – coated	2.018±0.260	30.452±6.182	0.28

15 a) These measurements were made with calipers and then verified with a thickness gauge.

Example 33 – Fabric Coating by Application of $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2=\text{CHPh}$ and Monomer

Strips of cotton, fiberglass, polyester, and aramid fabric were cut to 2.54 cm x
20 15.24 cm geometries, dipped in a solution containing 1.0 g of $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2=\text{CHPh}$ in 100 ml of CH_2Cl_2 for one minute, and allowed to dry. It was noted that excess catalyst wicked to the fabric surfaces during the drying process. The excess catalyst was shaken from each fabric. All fabrics had a purple color showing that catalyst had adsorbed onto the surface. Approximately 30 ml of ENB was sprayed onto both sides of the fabric strips.
25 All fabric samples stiffened as the polymerization occurred. Tensile properties were determined for six of each coated and uncoated specimen on an Instron (Table 20). While stiff, the fabrics could easily be bent like uncoated fabric.

By coating poly(ENB) on the polyester fabric the load at peak almost doubled, but differences in displacement or % strain were slight. This suggests that the strength of the tightly woven polyester fabric is increased strictly by addition of poly(ENB). Aramid and cotton fabrics showed displacement and % strain at peak to be halved and load at peak to be slightly increased or no change, respectively. Thus, these fabrics lose some of their stretchability by the addition of poly(ENB), but lose none of their strength. For fiberglass, the load at peak and energy to break increase significantly, while displacement and % strain at peak show no change.

10 Table 20. Tensile Properties of ENB Coated and Uncoated Fabrics^a.

ID	Material Type	Displacement at Peak (mm) [mean/sd]		% Strain at Peak (%) [mean/sd]		Load at Peak (kN) [mean/sd]		Energy to Break (J) [mean/sd]	
Control	Polyester	10.882	0.481	42.841	1.892	0.889	0.045	7.036	0.577
8165-27 A	Polyester	11.575	0.181	45.571	0.712	1.511	0.076	7.723	0.866
Control	Aramid	15.500	0.746	61.417	2.937	0.168	0.008	1.397	0.072
8165-27 B	Aramid	8.282	1.616	32.605	6.364	0.237	0.019	1.758	0.289
Control	Cotton	6.972	0.404	27.448	1.590	0.702	0.022	2.102	0.218
8165-27 C	Cotton	3.380	0.470	13.307	1.850	0.805	0.106	1.951	0.227
Control	Fiberglass	2.925	0.034	11.516	1.197	0.641	0.085	1.841	0.858
8165-27 D	Fiberglass	3.050	0.166	12.008	0.653	1.917	0.203	8.669	3.042

a) Determined using six 1" x 6" strips of each fabric.

Example 34

Synthesis of Bisnorbornadiene Crosslinker # 49

A 250 ml, 14/20, 3-neck, round-bottom flask was fitted with a thermometer, rubber septum and reflux condenser with gas adapter. A stirring bar was added. The system was flame-dried under argon and left under argon. To this apparatus was charged 5.000 grams (0.0115 moles) of 4-ethyl-2,3,5,6-tetrabromotoluene and 130 ml of distilled diethyl ether. The tetrabromotoluene dissolved to form a clear, light-yellow solution.

The reaction flask contents were cooled to -62°C in a 2-propanol/dry-ice bath and was charged with 9.5 ml (7.620 grams, 0.1153 moles, 10.0 equiv.) of cyclopentadiene. Finally, 9.5 ml (0.0237 moles, 2.1 equiv.) of 2.5M *n*-BuLi solution in hexanes was added to the reaction flask dropwise over a 40 minute period using a gas-tight syringe. The reaction mixture was slowly brought to room temperature and stirred overnight, then quenched with 1.5 ml of MeOH, vacuum filtered, and washed with deionized, distilled water (3 x 25 ml). The cloudy-yellow organic layer was dried with MgSO₄ and vacuum filtered. The filtrate was rotoevaporated at 39°C under partial vacuum to give a clear, gold liquid, which under high vacuum gave a yellow solid. The solid was washed with cold MeOH (3 x 15 ml) to give a cream colored powder. Drying under vacuum gave 1.617 grams (57% yield) of product. ¹H and ¹³C-NMR confirmed that the product had been synthesized in high purity. The NMR's also showed that the product was a mixture of both syn and anti-isomers. M. P. = 84 - 85°C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 1.18 (3H), 2.28 (7H), 2.75 (2H), 3.99 (4H), 6.85 (4H); ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃): δ 14.8, 16.5, 23.1, 47.9, 48.0, 48.2, 69.8, 123.0, 123.1, 129.6, 129.7, 143.2, 143.4, 145.8, 146.6.

Synthesis of Structure # 48

The same procedure was used as for Crosslinker # 49, except that 5.000 grams (0.0111 moles) of 1,4-diethyl-2,3,5,6-tetrabromobenzene and 130 ml of distilled diethyl ether were initially charged into the reaction flask; 9.1 ml (7.299 grams, 0.1104 moles, 9.9 equiv.) of cyclopentadiene, and 9.5 ml (0.0237 moles, 2.1 equiv.) of 2.5M *n*-BuLi solution in hexanes were charged into the reaction flask dropwise over a 40 minute period

dissolved in ENB, and applied to each strip as described in Example 4. The EPDM rubber strips were washed with acetone and allowed to dry prior to application of the metathesizable mixture. Three strips (34.9 mm x 25.4 mm) were bonded and tested on an Instron using the 180° Peel Test at the peel temperature noted in TABLE 21.

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TABLE 21

EX.	Crosslink	Substrates Bonded	Peel test Temp. (°C)	Max. Load (lbf)	Crosslinker Conc.	Comment
34 A	Control (none)	Tire Carcass / Tread	-40	118.895	-	stretched
34 B	# 48	""	-40	117.595	2.8 mole% (satd.)	stretched
34 C	# 49	""	-40	146.607	3.4 mole%	broke
34 D	Control (none)	""	23	70.070	-	deep tear or broke
34 E	# 47	""	23	59.437	7.9 mole% (satd.)	deep tear or broke
34 F	# 48	""	23	84.907	2.8 mole% (satd.)	broke or stretched
34 G	# 48	""	23	83.526	0.5 mole%	broke
34 H	# 49	""	23	78.235	3.4 mole%	broke
34 I	# 49	""	23	61.266	19.6 mole%	deep tear or broke
34 J	Control (none)	""	66	10.160	-	no rubber tear
34 I	# 47	""	66	52.749	7.9 mole% (satd.)	deep tear or broke
34 J	# 48	""	66	52.308	2.8 mole% (satd.)	broke
34 K	# 49	""	66	17.627	0.5 mole%	no rubber tear
34 L	# 49	""	66	45.048	3.4 mole%	deep tear or broke
34 M	# 49	""	66	21.899	19.6 mole%	no rubber tear
35 A	Control (none)	EPDM / EPDM	23	39.602	-	deep tear
35 B	# 48	EPDM / EPDM	23	44.453	0.5 mole%	rubber tear
35 C	Control (none)	EPDM / EPDM	66	22.312	-	rubber tear
35 D	# 48	EPDM / EPDM	66	23.707	0.5 mole%	rubber tear
35 E	# 48	EPDM / EPDM	66	22.047	2.8 mole% (satd.)	rubber tear
34 N	# 47	Tire Carcass / Tread	85	25.338	7.9 mole% (satd.)	rubber tear
34 O	# 48	""	85	20.906	3.4 mole% (satd.)	rubber tear
34 P	# 49	""	85	15.284	19.6 mole%	no rubber tear

36 A	Control (none)	EPDM / Metal	-40	74.156	-	no tear or stock break*
36 B	# 48	""	-40	87.825	0.5 mole%	no tear or stock break*
36 C	Control	""	23	63.816	-	good rubber tear
36 D	# 48	""	23	72.348	0.5 mole%	good tear or stock break
36 E	Luperox® 130	""	23	84.378	1.2 mole%	stretched or stock break
36 F	Control (none)	""	66	18.963	-	little rubber tear
36 G	# 48	""	66	29.983	0.5 mole%	good rubber tear
36 H	Luperox 130	""	66	37.155	1.2 mole%	rubber tear

*EPDM was brittle and broke a few times while pulling apart at -40°C

With reference to FIG. 5, illustrating improvement in high temperature adhesion, the peel strength at below and room temperature is not sacrificed, while peel strength at elevated temperatures is improved by incorporation of crosslinker into the metathesizable material which undergoes contact metathesis polymerization.

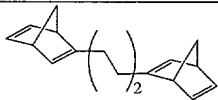
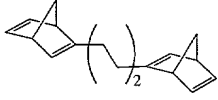

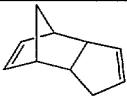

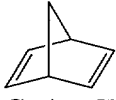
Example 37

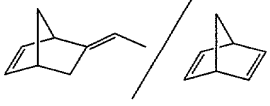
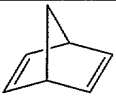
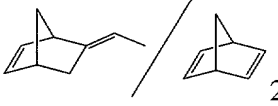
Adhesives containing a monomer or solution mixture with various crosslinking monomers were used to bond sanded and unsanded polypropylene via CMP. Lap shear samples were prepared from 4" x 1" x 1/8" coupons according to the following procedure. If the polypropylene was sanded, 100 grit sandpaper was used to lightly roughen the bonding area of the lap shear samples. A solution of 200 mg of bis(tricyclohexylphosphinebenzylidene ruthenium(II) dichloride (Grubbs' catalyst) or tricyclohexylphosphine(1,3-dimesityl-4,5-dihydroimidazol-2-ylidene)benzylidene ruthenium(II) dichloride in 15 mL of dichloromethane was sprayed onto the 1 in² bonding area of 10 polypropylene coupons. After the solvent was dry, about 3.5 to 4.0 mg of catalyst had been delivered to each coupon. About 150 µL of monomer(s) was placed on the conjugate coupon, the catalyst-containing coupon and the monomer-containing

coupons were mated, and the adhesive was allowed to cure for 24 hours. A set of five lap shear samples was prepared for each monomer. The results are shown in the table 22 below.

5 **Table 22.** Lap shear results on polypropylene (PP).

Where indicated, ratios are on a mass basis for the monomer mixture.

Crosslinking Monomer Catalyst (mass ratio)	Unsanded PP Mean Stress at Break in p.s.i. (Standard Deviation) Failure Mode	Sanded PP Mean Stress at Break in p.s.i. (Standard Deviation) Failure Mode
<i>Crosslinkers</i>		
 $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2=\text{CHPh}$	68 (9)	Not Studied
 $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)(\text{IHMe})=\text{CHPh}$	73 (4) Adhesive	Not Studied
 $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2=\text{CHPh}$ 1:9	Not Studied	407 (32) Adhesive
<i>Secondary Crosslinkers</i>		
 $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2=\text{CHPh}$	Not Studied	308 (41) Adhesive
 $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2=\text{CHPh}$ 3:4	Not Studied	443 (14) Adhesive/Stock Break
 $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2=\text{CHPh}$	224 (82) Adhesive	399 (99) Cohesive

 $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2=\text{CHPh}$	245 (103) Adhesive	493 (76) Stock Break
 $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)(\text{IHMe})=\text{CHPh}$	264 (23) Adhesive	Not Studied
 $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)(\text{IHMe})=\text{CHPh}$	429 (99) Adhesive	Not Studied

Example 38

Additional adhesive tests on PP were performed. The control was ENB alone. Examples according to the invention included a mixture of ENB and crosslinking metathesizable comonomer. Lap shear results with ENB and norbornadiene-based dimer on sanded polypropylene are given in Table 23. Improvements are seen with the mixtures containing metathesizable crosslinking comonomer, evidencing the contribution of crosslinks to bond strengths when adhering PP to itself..

Monomer	Stress at max. load	Standard deviation
Control ENB	348 psi	38 psi
98% ENB/2% dimer	406 psi	48 psi
95% ENB/5% dimer	405 psi	23 psi
90% ENB/10% dimer	407 psi	32 psi